New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

The Russian Trial in Boston for Violating the Neutrality Laws—Public School Festival.

BOSTON, Monday, July 23.

The Count KAMINSKI, HUGH LIPPI, A. LANGNOIS, and E. RUDOLPHSE, who were recently acquitted of the charge of violating the Neutrality Laws, have commenced suits against Capt. CLARK, of the revenue cutter *James Campbell*, by whom they were brought to this port, for illegal detention and imprisonment. They lay their damages at $10,000 each. Capt. CLARK has been served with process, but not arrested.

The Annual Exhibition of our Free Public Schools took place to-day, when the Franklin and City Medals were distributed to a large number of deserving scholars. The School Festival followed in Faneuil Hall, and the building was crowded with children and their parents. Appropriate addresses were made by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Mayor SMITH and others, after which a collation, music, dancing, &c., closed the Exhibition, which was in every way agreeable and interesting.

Mutiny at Sea.

BOSTON, Monday, July 23.

The bark *Kitty*, SMALL, from New-York for Quebec, anchored in Nantucket Roads this afternoon in consequence of trouble on board. The mate, Mr. WM. THOMPSON, of New-York, while ordering some coffee in the galley yesterday off Cape Cod, was struck with an axe by the cook three times on the left temple, shoulder and arm. He has been brought up to this city and placed in our hospital, his condition being very critical. A steamer has been sent down to take off the cook, who had been placed in irons.

Five Lives Lost by the Upsetting of a Boat.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Monday, July 23.

A party of seven persons went on a sailing excursion on Saturday, from Somers Point, and when four miles up the Tuckahoe River, the boat upset and five of the party were drowned, namely: G. TULLY, CHARLES F. WATSON, wife and child, of Camden; and L. YOUNG, of Philadelphia. The other two men were found [illegible] clinging to the bottom of the boat.

Further from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 23.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received.

The latest advices from the Rio Grande state that 2,000 revolutionists, under VIDAURI, were marching upon Matamoros. The Government forces had fallen back upon Camargo, and it was thought a great battle would be fought there.

From the Plains—Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 23.

We have dates from Fort Laramie to the 27th of June.

ROBERT GIBSON's train was attacked by Indians near Plattehead, and GIBSON was shot. Another train had also been attacked near the same place, two of the company being wounded, and sixteen horses stolen.

Marine Disaster.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, July 23.

The schooner *Columbus*, CORSON, of Great Egg Harbor, from Plymouth, N. C., for New-York, with a cargo of naval stores and shingles, is ashore on Deal Beach, and going to pieces. The cargo is all coming ashore. All hands were saved. She is uninsured.

Rescued from Jail.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, July 23.

A man named KELLY was arrested here last night for intoxication and placed in jail; but during the night a party of men broke in the door and carried him off. He has not been re-arrested.

Gov. Reeder and the Kansas Legislature.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 23.

A private letter from Kansas states that Governor REEDER informed the Legislature that he did not recognize them as the Kansas Legislature, and would not meet them at Shawnee Mission.

Fatal Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, July 23.

Mr. BROWNELL SLOCUM, of Portsmouth, R. I., aged about 60, was burned to death in his house on Sunday last.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 23.

The schooner *Montezuma*, from New-York for Richmond, Va., put into Great Egg Harbor on Sunday, with her masts sprung and leaking.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 23.

We have received no mail south of Washington this morning.

The weather is still cloudy, but warmer, with a prospect of clearing. Thermometer 75° in the shade.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 23.

Secretary MARCY left here to-day for Old Point Comfort, Va.

Musical.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—A concert, pretentiously announced, and, as usual in such cases, miserably carried out, came off here last night. It was "offered to DONNA VALERY GOMEZ,"—(probably by herself) and was sustained by the same lady. There were some features about it that call for more than special comment. Foremost among these we may refer to the fact that two artistes were announced who did not appear, and who, we have every reason to believe, were never intended to appear. One of these, Mr. OLE BULL, was promised as a kind of distant, hoped-for, pleasure. A cautious "perhaps" was inserted before the eminent violinist's name. But with regard to the other artiste, Mme. VESTVALI, there was no reservation at all. Up to the last moment her name was exhibited temptingly to the public. There was in consequence a crowd, for young New-York's handsome contralto *does* draw; a great deal more so, it is unnecessary to add than Mme. GOMEZ, who is too well remembered to be immensely attractive.

The audience was a little surprised to find that Mme. VESTVALI's name was omitted from the small programmes circulated in the house, particularly as it remained posted on the large bills outside the door. But the audience became indignant when a gentleman came forward and stated that Mme. VESTVALI was indisposed, and that that calamity had only become known during the day. A sound honest hiss of disgust rewarded the speaker not on account Mme. VESTVALI's indisposition, but at the evident chicanery of the management. People were allowed to buy tickets up to the last moment, without the slightest hint of the disappointment they were to encounter. Had anything like honesty been displayed, they argued, some intimation would of course been given them. We regret to say there was nothing honest in the matter, intended or attempted. From inquiries we learn that Mme. VESTVALI was never thoroughly engaged to sing at this concert. Some preliminary negotiations were entered into, but these were definitely terminated three days ago by Mme. VESTVALI herself, who declined to sing for reasons of her own. A gross imposition was consequently practiced on the public in continuing that lady's name on the bills, and associating it with another artist who was certain not to appear. Transactions of this disgraceful character are of too frequent occurrence. The good nature of a New-York audience puts up with an apology without questioning its veracity. On this occasion however, we were rejoiced to observe a different disposition. Many persons, not content with expressing their disapprobation, left their seats in disgust, and other soon followed their example. It is only by thus deviating from the beaten track of meaningless applause, that managers can be taught their responsibility and cheats exposed.

Of the concert itself we have but little to say. Nine pieces were on the programme—instrumental and vocal. Donna GOMEZ, Signor ROCCO and M. MARTIN LAZAR, the artistes. Those which fell to the share of Mme. GOMEZ were generally of an ambitious character, and entirely beyond her power. The same deficiency of artistic skill which proved fatal to Donna GOMEZ on the stage, pursues her to the concert room. With a vocal organization of much capacity, Mme. GOMEZ utterly lacks the essentials of method and style, and necessarily fails in efforts requiring trifles of that kind. In other respects, *this lady has not improved* since her withdrawal from the Castle Garden troupe.

Signor ROCCO is an artiste, and does everything as it should be done, if not so well as it might be. He succeeded last night in winning the audience back to good humor—no slight task. Mr. MARTIN LAZAR, the pianist and "composer," (disturber would be the better word,) played a fantasia, by PINDERT, (very loud,) and a drinking song, by himself, (very bad.) Mr. LAZAR possesses a vigorous touch, and is evidently master of the mechanical resources of his instrument. But the room was scarcely large enough for a thorough enjoyment of his playing. *He was encored, however*, in the drinking song.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Secretary Marcy—The Administration and the Hard-Shells—Affairs of Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 21, 1855.

The weather continues to threaten dissolution. Mr. MARCY has acknowledged its centrifugal influence and gone away Southward, to avoid the heat and sniff the breezes which come up fresh from the sea to where POWHATAN reigned and POCAHONTAS loved. In this erratic course of the Secretary of State, we witness another revolution of opinion and change of habits, showing that the good old times are departing, and new notions taking the place of the time honored connections of our ancestors. Who ever heard of a Secretary going South to escape the heat and in search of health? Mr. MARCY is too old a man to break through venerable customs and to adopt the whims of the day. He is turned of seventy, notwithstanding which, I am credibly informed, the other sex maintain with him an extensive correspondence; his part of which, however, is understood to be conducted in monosyllables. His fair correspondents seldom or never allude to his years, but inquire tenderly after his health, and commonly wind up with a postscript hinting at an appointment for a brother, cousin or nephew. Throughout his life the Secretary has been a man who could say no! His replies to the missives referred to are said in almost all cases to begin and end with that particle.

I notice here Mr. MATHER, late Hard-Shell Canal Commissioner of New-York. His mission is not a political one, and if it were, it would almost certainly fail of success. The Administration has despaired of any arrangement with the Hard-Shell leaders. It trusts to the silent and gradual withdrawal of the privates, and their reincorporation with the mass of the party. The late savage attack in the *Union* upon BEARDSLEY and DICKINSON, was intended as a proclamation that the armistice was concluded, and the parley broken off. Nothing remains to the factions but to fight it out. It is easy to perceive that the great rebellion is drawing to an end. The money of the Government was too much for the zeal, energy and acrimony of the Hard-Shells. The common herd who rallied about them could not withstand the chink, chink, chink of treasury favors, in the shape of salaried appointments and living contracts, which fell among them like the dropping shots of a *pursuing corps after a battle*.

Though utterly despising the incorrigible servility to Slavery displayed by DICKINSON and his principal henchmen, I cannot deny that their consistency and firmness in maintaining their position against the Softs during the last three years, have invested them with a dignity and respectability to which their time-serving adversaries can lay no claim. Their constant language has been, let us without circumlocution admit the full consequences of Southern policy, and whatever its pretensions or aggressions, go it blind in support of it. Perfectly honest in their subserviency to dictation from that source, their platform has been always bold and open—never two-faced. They have been kept out of office in consequence. The Soft-Shells have been compelled to trim, and lie, and crawl with each change of the scene at Washington, consistent only on the one point of keeping in with the appointing power, and reporting all sound on pay day. Between two such sets, between a dose of aloes and an emetic, it is natural that the North should pause, and if it determine upon finally *rejecting both, good and honest people will rejoice.*

We have now reached a definite point in the sectional Kansas struggle. There is no mistaking now the ground whereon we stand. It is shown by the first week's proceedings that the Slave State party has complete control of the Legislature. They have passed a bill removing the seat of the Territorial Government within the enemy's lines. It has been taken to the suburbs of Weston, the head-quarters of STRINGFELLOW and his gang. The Governor vetoed the bill for this object. It was promptly passed over his head. All the other measures of the ATCHISON platform designed firmly to establish upon a legal basis that Slavery which has been introduced by fraud and violence, will be consummated in like manner. It cannot with propriety be said that the struggle between the North and South in Kansas is over, because there really has never been a struggle since the passage of the Nebraska bill in Congress. The whole matter was then decided. When the administration joined its forces, as it has done, with ATCHISON's, every element of an equal contest was banished.

Now, the North has fairly presented to it a single alternative. It is either to submit in silence to the *appropriation* by the South of Kansas and Nebraska, and their speedy admission as Slave States, or to *reclaim its territory*, reëstablish the settlement of 1820, liberate the slaves now in the two Territories, and drive out the slaveholders there *by force*. The most stolid and moderate must now be satisfied that action and not words is required to remedy the great wrong which has been committed. To conclude long and well written arguments against the surrender of the Territories to Missouri and the South, with the solemn declaration that the Compromise of 1820 *must* be restored—as the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* do—is mere impotent verbiage. The Compromise cannot and will not be restored. To talk about it is to waste time.

By the compact of 1820, the North surrendered to the use and enjoyment of the South certain Territories, and took others in return, as a perpetual indefeasible possession. Of course, this compact was irrepealable, except by the mutual consent of the parties. No legislation could deprive the Free States of the property which they took as their share in the division of 1820. The act of 1854 attempting to rob the North of the Territory and property secured to it by that treaty, is simply null and void. We must either hold our tongues and submit to be robbed, or we must resist the enforcement of that act of repudiation and robbery by armed organized force. We must drop the whole subject, or we must refer it to a Committee of 20,000 men, well supplied with artillery and Minie rifles, and a military chest. As an individual, I am entirely in favor of the latter method, and am willing to take my share in the dangers and the labors *of carrying it out.* AQUEDAY.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

RESUMPTION OF TESTIMONY.

Mr. Walter R. Jones is Recalled, and makes Certain Curious Statements about the Interference of Alderman Moser, Alderman Herrick, and Mr. George H. Covert.

FUN ALL ROUND!

MONDAY, July 23, 1855.

The Special Committee on the *Joseph Walker* business met this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF ISAAC O. BARKER.

The first witness called was

Isaac O. Barker, President of the Board of Aldermen, and one of the Commissioners of Public Health. He was sworn by *Mr. Ely, the Chairman, and replied*, substantially as follows, to that gentleman's queries:

I cannot say from recollection that I received from the Commissioners of Health any notice to attend a meeting of their Board on the 5th of May last; we had a meeting before that, at which we organized, and to which I received a notice from Dr. Rockwell, but I got none subsequently; I never heard the subject of the *Joseph Walker* mentioned, either at the meetings of the Board of Health or out of doors, until a few days before the matter was alluded to in the newspapers; I have had no personal knowledge, nor has it ever been communicated to me as a Commissioner of the Board of Health, that there is any public danger from the condition of the *Joseph Walker*; I have never at these meetings of the Commissioners of Health, given any vote to empower the Mayor to act or expend money in raising that vessel; if such a proposition had been made, I should certainly have appealed to the Medical department, and to the City Inspector, before voting for such an appropriation; I never supposed, as a Commissioner of Health, that the Mayor had any power at all to do such a thing without the authority being granted to him by that body; in fact, though a component part of that body he is no member of it.

Q.—In your judgment, has he not as much right to declare all the places where rum is sold in this City public nuisances, and to suppress them as such on his own individual authority, as to make any contract for expending the public money in raising this vessel, the *Joseph Walker*, without a full and explicit authorization from your Board? A.—The Chairman will excuse me from answering that question; I came here perfectly unbiassed in this matter; and I do not wish to answer any question that is not relevant to it.

Chairman—Well, I withdraw that question.

MR. JONES REAPPEARS.

Alderman Varian said there was one witness who had been before them the other day, from whom he was anxious to have an opportunity of obtaining some further evidence.

Chairman asked who that witness was?

Alderman Varian said it was Mr. Jones.

Chairman had no objection, if that gentleman chose to come upon the stand.

Mr. Walter R. Jones accordingly was sworn, and took his seat at the end of the table.

Before I answer any questions, gentlemen, said he, I wish it distinctly understood that two or three of the newspapers have not given a correct report of the evidence that I gave on Saturday.

Alderman Varian—I think we had it correct in our own minutes.

Mr. Jones—I desire to have whatever I say correctly taken down.

Alderman Ely—That is the desire of the Committee, I believe.

Mr. Jones—One or two of the newspapers said I refused to answer a delicate question that Alderman Ely put to me.

Chairman—I saw that, but it passed in at one ear and out of the other as I read it.

Mr. Jones—I certainly testified fully, and freely tendered all the information in my power.

The Chairman made some explanation to Alderman Voorhis, which was but indistinctly heard. He had asked Mr. Jones something about whether he was to have a share in certain public "plunder" which he (Mr. Jones) answered in the negative, and then went on to give an historical account of his connection with it.

Mr. Jones said that was it.

Alderman Varian then proceeded to examine the witness from a set of prepared questions.

Q.—Were you ever sent for by any Alderman in reference to the *Joseph Walker*?

The Clerk—Either before or after what?

Chairman—Either before or after the contract or agreement.

Alderman Voorhis—The contract with the Mayor of the 5th May. That will give the point definitely.

Mr. Jones—I should rather not answer, Mr. Ely.

Chairman—The question as propounded by Alderman Varian I think you would be justified in answering either in the affirmative or negative. If, from what transpired out of it, you refused to answer anything further, you might be justified in such a refusal.

Mr. Jones—There is nothing in it, so far as I am concerned, that I have any hesitancy to answer about. What is that question?

Alderman Varian—I think the question is very perfectly relevant to this case.

Mr. Jones—Will you put it to me again, then?

MOSER SENDS FOR JONES.

The Clerk read the question: Were you ever sent for by any Alderman in reference to the *Joseph Walker*, either before or after the contract? A.—Yes, sir, I was.

Q.—Who sent for you, Mr. Jones? A.—Alderman Moser.

Q.—Did you see him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Will you please to state what took place at that interview?

Mr. Jones—Do you want me to state what took place?

Chairman—If you please.

Mr. Jones—He sent word for me to meet him up at the *Joseph Walker*, or rather he left word at the *Joseph Walker* that he wanted to see me personally.

Q.—After his leaving that word for you did you yourself go to see him? A.—Yes, sir.

Chairman—Go on and tell the whole of what occurred that relates to this ship or anything connected with it.

Mr. Jones—I think he called at my office; I won't be sure about that, however, and said that he would like to see me up at the City Hall or at Sherwood's in Broadway, or he left word to that effect in the office.

JONES MEETS MOSER.

I came up to the City Hall, and went into the office of the Clerk of the Common Council; I went up to the desk, and saw Mr. Valentine, or the gentleman who, at least, I supposed to be Mr. Valentine, and I understood afterwards that it was Mr. Valentine, the Clerk of the Board,—and I asked him if Alderman Moser was here, and said I would like to see him; I did not know *him* (Moser) personally, but I would like him (Mr. V.) to introduce me *to him*; Mr. Valentine pointed out Alderman Moser to me, and I went up and introduced myself; I told him my name was Jones; he said he was very glad to see me, and asked me into this room, I think; he told me that he knew my uncle, or knew the family, and he understood that I had a contract for raising the *Joseph Walker*, he asked me if it was a good contract, or something to that effect,—that was about the substance of it; and I told him it might be a good one or it might not; it would depend altogether on the expenditure that was necessary to raise her; that there had been a good deal of money already spent in endeavoring to raise the ship, and remove her from the slip. [Here the witness came to a dead stop.] Mr. Ely, said he, I would rather not answer these questions.

Alderman Varian—What did you say, Mr. Jones?

Mr. Jones—I would rather not answer these questions.

Alderman Varian—It appears to me that they are highly relevant to these matters.

Chairman—I suggest that the Clerk should record Mr. Jones' objection on the minutes, and direct that it be further entered by the Clerk that the Committee insisted on his going on, which will show that he has not made these disclosures voluntarily.

Mr. Jones appeared satisfied with this arrangement, and the Clerk acted accordingly. The witness went on:

MOSER GIVES INTERESTING INFORMATION TO JONES.

He (Moser) went on to state that the Board of Councilmen had offered a resolution, and passed it, directing the Street Commissioner to remove the wreck. He said he was the Chairman of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, and that he, as Chairman, held that resolution. He further stated that he could report upon it promptly, or keep it back, and asked me whether I would like to have him keep it back, or whether my interests would require it to be kept back. I told him that I had made a contract, in good faith, with the City authorities to remove the wreck, and that the work was going on. At that time the piles were driven, the piles were capped, and, I think, two or three lighters were on board the wreck; and I did not see how the Board of Aldermen, or the Board of Councilmen, could stop the work that was then being pursued to raise the ship and cargo. He said he did not want to talk to me too much upon the subject—but really, upon my word, (here the witness again hesitated,) I would rather, Gentlemen, be excused.

Chairman (to the Clerk)—Mr. Jones still objected to communicate further; but the committee insisted that it was proper he should continue, and that he must do so. [Laughter.]

Alderman Voorhis—He has now started the subject, and, in justice, he should give us the whole of it.

Witness—Where did I stop?

The Clerk gave the information required.

Mr. Jones went on—Moser said he did not want to talk to me too much on the subject, but he would send a friend.

AND SENDS A FRIEND.

I told him he might do so if he saw fit; and the next day, or the day following that—I don't know which—I was sitting in my back office when Mr. Robert L. Lane, of the firm of Lane, West & Co., came in.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that that was all the conversation you had with Alderman Moser? A.—I ain't through yet; I am telling you everything.

Q.—I mean the first interview you had with Alderman Moser? A.—No; it was not.

Alderman Varian—If there was any further conversation between you and Alderman Moser at that time, we would like to have it.

Witness—Previous to his stating that he would send a friend to me, he said he could stop the resolution, or stop the whole thing, or something of that kind; and that he did not want to say too much to me on the subject. That is about all. On the day following, or the next day, after while sitting in my office, Mr. Lane——

Chairman—That is Mr. R. L. Lane, of the firm of Lane, West & Co. No. 77 South-street. (Witness assented.) It is well to state that to avoid the possibility of any mistake as to the person meant. There are dozens of Mr. Lanes who would be making complaints to the newspapers to-morrow if the person were not particularized.

Mr. Jones continued—He said he wanted me to go out of the office to see some one,

[WHO INTRODUCES HIM TO A FRIEND OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.]

who was one of the friends of the Board of Aldermen; whether he said Alderman Moser or the Board of Aldermen, I do not precisely know.

Chairman—State to the best of your recollection, whether he said the one thing or the other. Perhaps the Board would not consider it a compliment if his friendship was so general.

Mr. Jones—I won't say he said the friend of Alderman Moser, but *I think he said the friend of one of the* aldermen, or the principal committee of the Board of Aldermen, or something of that kind, wanted to see me about stopping some of the important matters in the Board about the *Joseph Walker*; I asked him where he was, and he said he was out on the side-walk, or else in one Geo. W. Browne's, which is two doors from my office.

Chairman—Did you go out on the side-walk? A.—Yes, sir; I went out on the side-walk.

Q.—Did you see any alderman there? A.—No, sir; I did not see any alderman.

Q.—Did you see anybody there that represented any alderman, or any aldermanic interest?

Ald. Varian—Who did you see?

Witness—Upon my word, gentlemen, it is a very disagreeable business, this is. [Laughter.]

Chairman—We will again record that you further objected, and that the Committee still insisted and required that you should go on. [Renewed Laughter.]

Alderman Varian—Who did you see, Mr. Jones, when you went out on the sidewalk?

Mr. Jones—Is it necessary to mention any names?

Chairman—Certainly; we want the names right out; we don't want to incur the risk of suspecting the wrong one.

Witness—I saw a gentleman that I know very well, *having paid him many bills for wharfage, and* Mr. Lane told me he was formerly an Alderman. I knew him personally, but I did not know his name at first.

Alderman Varian—Who was that man, Mr. Jones? What is his name?

Mr. Jones—Suppose you skip that over.

Alderman Varian—No, Sir, we don't desire to skip that over.

Mr. Jones—Well, it was——[a pause.]

Alderman Voorhis—Let us have the name.

Witness—I knew him by sight, but I did not recollect his name.

Chairman—The other man at your side informed you that his name was what? A.—Mr. Covert.

Alderman Varian—George C.? A.—George H. C. Covert, or George Covert, Alderman last year of the Thirteenth Ward.

Chairman—Bring the gentleman you had paid wharfage to hereafter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Alderman Varian—Go on.

COVERT MAKES PROPOSALS TO JONES.

Witness—Mr. Lane told me that Mr. Covert was a friend of several members of the Board of Aldermen who were in the habit of meeting at Sherwood's every day in Broadway, and he thought that I had better do something to stop this *Joseph Walker* business in the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Varian—What did you infer from that?

Alderman Voorhis—Let us understand who told you this?

Witness—Mr. Lane. He said that George, meaning Covert, had a good deal of power with a number of gentlemen in the Board of Aldermen.

Chairman—Did he mention the names of those Aldermen with whom it was supposed he had power or influence? A.—No; he did mention this Committee business—the Committee on wharves, piers, and slips, and other members of the Board of Aldermen who were in the habit of meeting over at Sherwood's at 11 o'clock in the day.

Alderman Voorhis—I cannot be one of them, nor you, (the Chairman.)

Chairman—I have no objection to be invited over there, but 11 o'clock is too early.

Alderman Varian—Go on and state what that conversation was.

Witness—Lane said as far as his interest was concerned in the ship and cargo, as I was the principal man in making the contract, and as one of the Aldermen had sent this friend to me——

Alderman Varian—Did he tell you what Alderman? A.—I think Mr. Covert said he was the friend of Alderman Moser; yes, he did, I am certain.

Q.—What then? A.—And that I had better talk to him.

Chairman—You then had a conversation with him? A.—I think I had a conversation with Mr. Covert.

Chairman—Give us that conversation.

Witness—Mr. Covert stated, that through certain channels he could stop this thing.

Q.—Did he state what those channels were? A.—That was through him (Mr. Covert); I told him that as far as I was concerned, there was nothing connected with the business of raising the *Joseph Walker*; that everything had been done in good faith; but that I did not want any public notoriety about it in the Board of Aldermen or anywhere else; he told me he could stop it.

Alderman Voorhis—By what means? A.—By some money.

Q.—Did he state how much money it would take to stop it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Alderman Voorhis—State the sum.

Witness—A thousand dollars; I told him I would think the matter over and that I would see him personally, *or Mr. Lane would see him; I had a conversation* with Mr. Lane upon the subject afterwards and told him that I did not see that I could have anything to do with the Board of Aldermen as the matter came through the Commissioners of Health; and I said that I did not think the Board of Aldermen could have anything to do with it, I having previously consulted my counsel on the subject.

Alderman Varian—Is there anything further Mr. Jones? A.—I never saw Mr. Covert afterwards.

Alderman Voorhis—You had but one interview with Covert? A.—But one, Sir.

Alderman Varian—Had you an interview with any other person who acted as negotiator? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In the interview you had with Covert, he said that a thousand dollars would stop the matter. Did he say where it would go to, or to whom it would go? A.—He said it would go to stop the agitation of the subject in the Board of Aldermen.

Q.—Was there any name mentioned as that of the person to whom that money was to be paid? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was that all the substance of the conversation you had with Covert? A.—Yes, Sir; I never saw him but that one time.

Alderman Varian—Have you paid any money to anybody, direct or indirect? A.—No, Sir; I have paid no money, direct nor indirect, to any of the Aldermen.

Chairman—Answer the question. Have you paid money to anybody? A.—*Neither have I to any of their* friends that I know of.

Alderman Voorhis—That ain't the question. We don't want you to evade it. The question is whether you paid it to any individual.

Witness—No, Sir.

Alderman Voorhis—I want that question answered. (To the Clerk.) Put it again. The question was again put.

Witness—No; except to Mr. Lane, as my partner in the transaction. I did not pay money to any public official.

Alderman Voorhis—That don't answer my question yet. Did you to any private individual, as well as public official? A.—No, Sir.

Alderman Varian—Did you see Alderman Moser after the conversation with Covert? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say about the money asked for by Mr. Covert? A.—He did not ask me for any money.

Q.—What did he say about it? A.—He asked me if I had seen George, which, I suppose, alluded to Mr. Covert.

Alderman Voorhis—Did he say George Covert, or merely George? A.—I think he said George.

Q.—What did you answer? A.—I told him I had not seen him since the first interview.

Alderman Varian—State the conversation that occurred between you and Moser?

Witness—He asked me if I had seen George, and if I had done anything, or was going to do anything. But, gentlemen, (expostulating,) I would rather not go on with this matter!

Alderman Varian—I would rather not, too, Mr. Jones. It is very tedious to me, and I have a great deal *to do; but I think we ought to go on with it as a public duty?*

Alderman Moser—I want you to go on.

Chairman—Go on, Mr. Jones, without fear or favor.

Mr. Jones—I have no fears for myself in a matter of business, which I am not afraid to disclose. You have called me up here, and it is disagreeable and unpleasant for me to be catechised in this manner, but as you insist on knowing all, I answer your question.

Chairman—Go on.

Witness—I told him that I had not seen George since the first interview, and he told me he was sick or was out of town, or something of that kind.

Q.—What further did he say to you and you to him? A.—I don't know that anything further transpired at that time.

Alderman Varian—Or at any future time?

A.—One evening, or one afternoon, I forget which, I was up here, and met Alderman Moser, and he said he was going to some Committee; we went across the Park together and went to the Irving House; there we took a glass of wine; something was said about the *Joseph Walker*, and he desired that I should not say anything on the subject; I told him him I should not, unless it leaked out through some other channel.

Q.—What did he mean when he asked you to say nothing of the *Joseph Walker*? Was that in relation *to your previous conversation.* A.—*Yes, Sir.*

Q.—Did you ever have a conversation with him subsequent to that glass of wine at the Irving House? A.—Yes, Sir; Alderman Moser was over at Sherwood's one afternoon along with other Aldermen after the Board adjourned

Alderman Voorhis—Tell us whether there was anything more said on this subject.

Witness—While we were there at Sherwood's, something was said by him, or rather he seemed to keep aloof from me; in order that I may explain myself properly, I would say that the first time I ever was up in the Board was some three years ago with Captain Boardman; I understood some three weeks ago that the *Board of Aldermen were going to attack Mayor Wood* and Mr. Jones; that was after the *Sunday Atlas* came out and attacked Fernando Wood—Fernando the First, Herrick, that is what you called him, I believe?

Alderman Herrick, with a gratified smile, assented.

Witness—(parenthetically)—Don't write Fernando the First; put it down Fernando Wood; so I made up my mind that I would go up that evening to the Board and see what was said on the subject,

AN ALDERMANIC REFRESHMENT AT MR. JONES' EXPENSE.

After the Board adjourned I was introduced by Alderman Herrick to several Aldermen; he appeared to be a little thirsty.

Chairman—As usual. [Laughter.]

Witness—And as the weather was pretty warm, he suggested that I should be introduced to several of the members, and take them over to Sherwood's, and have some champagne and supper; I told the Alderman it would afford me pleasure to do so; [great laughter;] we went and had some champagne and chickens, etc.

Alderman Varian—You say "we." Who were the parties you mean by that? A.—Alderman Herrick, Alderman Brown, Alderman Baird, Alderman Steers, Alderman Tucker—little Tucker; you had better not put that in, though; I don't know his first name.

Q.—Who else, Mr. Jones? A.—I don't know; what is the name of the Alderman from the Sixth?

Alderman Varian—Howard.

Witness—I think he was there; there was a party of gentlemen, some six or eight; but I don't think you (Mr. Varian) or Mr. Ely was there.

Alderman Voorhis—Was I there? A.—I don't know but you may have been.

Alderman Voorhis—Well, I got none of the supper.

Witness—We had, as I said, some champagne, chicken, &c., and we adjourned at about half-past 9 o'clock; I saw that Alderman Moser seemed to keep aloof from me; I may be mistaken about the names of all those gentlemen; I went up to Mr. Moser and spoke to him; he said something had been said by some parties charging him with wanting to get $1,000 out of me; he asked me if I had told anything about it, or if I had mentioned it, or something of that kind; he said it was very queer that some of the Aldermen had accused him of it, or had said something of it.

Alderman Varian—What did you reply to him, yes or no? A.—I told him I had not spoken of the subject to any one. That was about all that transpired.

Q.—That was about the end of your Moser negotiations? A.—I believe I have stated as nearly as I can recollect all I can recollect of what transpired between Alderman Moser and myself.

Chairman—(After a suggestion from Alderman Moser.) I am directed to ask whether the conversation last related was held in the presence of the Aldermen who were there, or on one side? A.—No, Sir; we drew off on the back side of the room. The members of the Board, who were there, had generally gone.

Q.—This was a conversation by yourselves, not likely to be heard by any one in the room? A.—I think not. Alderman Herrick becomes inquisitive.

Alderman Varian—Did Alderman Herrick ever ask you any questions about this $1,000, and if so, what were his remarks on the subject?

Witness—Put that question again.

(Question repeated.) A.—He asked me something.

Q.—What was it? A.—I related to him what I have related here in substance.

Q.—What were his remarks on the subject? A.—He said it was rather selfish.

Q.—Anything else? A.—Yes; he said it would not look very well for Alderman Moser to have it published or exposed, or something of that kind.

Q.—Anything further?

Witness—About the thousand dollars?

Alderman Varian—Yes, between you and Alderman Herrick? A.—No, Sir; nothing more.

Chairman—He said it would be rather selfish. Did he suggest, however, that there might not be brought about a more equitable distribution, so as to render it less selfish? A.—No, he did not.

Chairman—I am glad of it.

Alderman Herrick—Mr. Jones, I should like to ask a question of you, with the permission of the Committee.

Alderman Varian—We will make you a witness if you want to explain anything.

Mr. Jones—I would say, in justice to Alderman Herrick, that what he said was in a very friendly, jesting way.

Alderman Herrick—Was not all the conversation I had on the subject a matter of sport?

Mr. Jones—All in jest and in good part.

Chairman—Did Mr. Alderman Herrick ever approach you, in your judgment, with a view of getting any portion of the money which you were to receive for raising the *Joseph Walker*? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or for any services rendered, or any one performed? A.—No, Sir; none at all.

Alderman Herrick—I am going to ask him a question in regard to Alderman Moser.

Chairman—Write it down. The proceeding would look informal if you did not.

Alderman Herrick—I ask through you if I did not say that it would not implicate Alderman Moser very much?

Mr. Jones—Alderman Herrick said it would not look well; it would show that Alderman Moser's constituents might consider him corrupt—that is, he might be corrupted; and he further said that it would not look very well on paper, and that it was rather selfish.

Alderman Varian—Did any member of the Board of Council ask you about suppressing this matter? A.—No, Sir—none of them; no member of the Board *of Council ever asked me to give them money.*

Chairman—Did any other person, in their behalf? A.—No, Sir.

Alderman Varian—Did any of them have conversations with you on the subject? A.—Yes, several; those who talked with me said it was an unjust thing to parade this thing before the public as it had been done, and they volunteered their services in my behalf.

Alderman Voorhis—Who were those men who volunteered their services in your behalf? A.—Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Haswell, Mr. Seely, and one or two others, whose names I do not recollect; they were strangers to me.

Alderman Varian—What was the subject of that conversation? A.—I thanked them for their proffered services, and that was all.

The Chairman—They rendered you no services? A.—They rendered me no services.

Q.—And you paid them no money? A.—I paid them no money.

AND MAKES A SIGNIFICANT SUGGESTION THROUGH DODGE.

Alderman Varian—Has anybody applied to you for money to stop any newspaper publication concerning the *Joseph Walker* contract? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state what newspaper, and who applied to you, and what was said at that conversation?

Alderman Voorhis protested against going into this question on the ground of irrelevancy. This question *of the contract must stand or fall* on its own merits. If a man were a big fool, he did not see what that had to do with the case. He supposed His Honor the Mayor had given all these questions to the gentleman from the Twenty-second, as he saw they were written out.

Alderman Varian thought he might reply; that the question asked was perfectly relevant, and it was gratuitous on the part of his associate to insinuate from whom or where the questions were got.

The Chairman—Let us hear the question read, and then we will judge upon it.

The Clerk read the question.

Mr. Jones—Alderman Dodge came up to my office.

Alderman Varian—That is what I want to get at.

Chairman—Hold on a moment.

A whispered conference took place between the Chairman and Alderman Varian.

The latter said he thought the question irrelevant.

Chairman—Read it again.

Mr. Jones—Alderman Dodge told me on the Saturday previous to the *Sunday Atlas* coming out with its first attack on the *Joseph Walker* contract.

Alderman Voorhis—You refer to ex-Alderman Dodge? A.—Yes, Sir, Dodge said that the *Atlas* was going to give Mayor Wood and myself fits.

Chairman—Was it going to give you anything else? A.—I asked him why; he said that the Aldermen did not like this contract business of the *Joseph Walker*, and that Alderman Herrick was going to give us "jessie."

Alderman Voorhis—I think he "jessied" you pretty well, too.

Witness—I told him that I was very sorry; I had always been a patron of the *Sunday Atlas*, and read it so regularly as I took my breakfast on Sunday morning, when I was in the City. I said I was [illegible] if I could see Alderman Herrick, and explain the subject to him, he would not say a word upon it. He said that would make no difference, as the Board of Aldermen were going to give Fernando the First "jessie." [Laughter.]

ALDERMAN VOORHIS STANDS UP FOR THE ATLAS.

Alderman Voorhis submitted this had nothing to do with the case of the contract. He was surprised that two sensible men should do such a thing as listen to this. They might as well go off to the Canary Islands and ask Baker about the business.

Alderman VARIAN said no objection had been made about the evidence affecting Alderman Moser, while now the attempt seemed to be to suppress the evidence relating to the Alderman from the Nineteenth.

Alderman Herrick did not want to be muzzled; if allowed to speak for a moment he would settle all this business.

Alderman Varian desired to go on with his direct questions.

The Chairman was of opinion that the suppression of this testimony would be more injurious to Alderman Herrick than its publication.

Alderman Herrick said if he went with an article in his hand, and asked the man whom it affected to give him $500 for its suppression, that had nothing to do with the *Joseph Walker* contract.

Alderman Varian wanted to know whether he should be allowed to proceed.

Alderman Herrick was able enough to defend himself; but, if they would not allow him to do that in person, he claimed to have counsel to represent him.

Alderman Varian would ask if it was proper for him to be interrupted in putting his questions?

Alderman Voorhis denied that there was any intention to interrupt him if he asked a question directly to the point.

Alderman Varian was coming to the point in his own way.

The Chairman thought that in these questions there might be a chain to lead to something, and the Alderman might have some idea of that sort.

Alderman Voorhis asked him then to put the question directly, whether Alderman Herrick asked Mr. Jones for a bribe to keep anything out of the *Sunday Atlas* or not?

Alderman Varian said that might be improper. He would ask the question in a more judicious way.

Chairman—Then put your question.

Alderman Voorhis asked again what the question had to do with the case? What had that to do with his duties as an Alderman?

The Chairman said there might be something connected with the suppression of an article in a paper that would influence the Alderman's conduct in the Board.

Mr. Jones—I am perfectly willing to answer the question, and tell all that Alderman Dodge said; he (Dodge) said if I would give $1,000 he could stop it; I told him I did not think I would.

The Clerk—Was that to stop the publication in the *Atlas*? A.—Yes.

Alderman Varian—*Any other conversation?* A.—I told him I should not do it.

Chairman—And you did not do it? A.—And I did not do it. In the next Sunday's *Atlas* the article appeared, but it was one-sided; it only gave Dodge's story. I then went down to Alderman Herrick and told him I felt sore about it; for I had never been in the public prints before. He said, "It don't do you any harm; on the contrary it shows you to be a devilish *successful negotiator, and the public will give you credit* for it." I told him my family, that is myself and friends, would not like to have me put in the newspapers, and I asked him as a favor that he would stop it. Alderman Herrick said that the *Mayor* would not appoint his Captain——

WHY ALDERMAN HERRICK GAVE "JESSIE" TO JONES AND THE MAYOR.

Chairman—I don't care about that.

Alderman Herrick—Let us hear that; that is the best of it.

Mr. Jones—Alderman Herrick said, Mayor Wood would not appoint his (the Alderman's) captain of police in the Nineteenth Ward, and he meant to give Fernando the *First* jessie, and the first chance he had was the *Joseph Walker*; he (Alderman Herrick) said he had written an article on this subject and showed it to Dodge; he dined frequently with Dodge in Lovejoy's; and he said he had shown Dodge that article there, and to him he would knock any article into pi for $500; after I became acquainted with Alderman Herrick he told me the same thing.

Alderman Herrick informed the Committee that if anybody wanted an article suppressed that affected them he would do it now and with the utmost alacrity for $500.

Alderman Varian—Did Herrick ever say to you that if you had paid this $1,000 to Dodge to stop this article, Dodge would not have given him any of it, but have kept it all himself?

This witness was examined at some greater length, but without eliciting anything of much interest. He stated his belief that the Mayor was very particular and stringent with him in executing the bonds for the payment of this money.

Alderman VOORHIS cross-examined him at considerable length, but no new facts were elicited. The Alderman charged his associate from the Twenty-second with being a tool of the Mayor, which the latter resented very emphatically. A serious collision (rhetorically speaking) was only suppressed by the withdrawal of the objectionable phrase, and the substitution for that of "the Mayor's Advocate."

Mr. Jones detailed the terms of his contract with the Mayor. He had given $6,000 security for the performance of the work, as he done for $12,000 and had drawn certificates for $9,000, $7,500 of which had been paid, and $1,500 was not yet unpaid, in consequence of the legal injunction that had been entered in the case. In addition to $6,000, he had made a tender of a bond of $50,000, which was never accepted. He thought the $6,000 security sufficient. He denied that any one had asked him to come up and give evidence, or that he had talked with the Mayor on this subject in the interval since his last examination.

Mr. A. B. Van O'Linda was next sworn. He has a desk in the office of Mr Walter R. Jones, but is not a partner of his; he made a proposal for raising the *Joseph Walker*; Mr. Jones and he had conversations relative to that, both previous to handing in his estimate and after; at the time of making his estimate he knew that Mr. Jones was going to send in one also; witness knew nothing of the probable amount of Mr. Jones' estimate, nor did he tell Mr. Jones anything about his; has been in the office with Mr. Jones for nearly six years; heretofore there has been great intimacy in their business transactions; Mr. Jones informed witness about the time he got the contract of the fact that he had got it; he (witness) expected the bond Mr. Jones gave the Mayor down town, and not in the Mayor's office; witness had no conversation with the Mayor about raising the *Joseph Walker*, nor has talked with him for some years; he does business for Mr. Jones and business on his own account, and was his clerk once, but is not now; he does not pay him a salary for services.

The Committee then adjourned until this day at 1 o'clock.

Habeas Corpus—Motion to Discharge "Pargene" from Custody.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 23.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Patrick McLaughlin, otherwise "Pargene," one of the parties indicted for alleged murder of Poole, was brought up this forenoon, on a motion to admit to bail. Mr. Sickles appeared in his behalf. The motion was opposed by the District Attorney on the ground that the defendant was included in the motion made some time since, as to those indicted, in relation to bail, which motion was granted except as to him and Turner, but as to them denied—and that the present application is *res adjudicata*.

This was denied by Mr. Sickles, who said that Pargene had not, at that time, requested the motion to be made for him—and that at any rate, the present motion is proper, as one term of the Oyer and Terminer and three terms of the Court of Sessions have occurred since he was indicted. It can be shown, by the testimony before the Coroner, that it was a proper case for bail.

The Court decided to hear the motion on its merits. The District Attorney said he had stated all he had to say when the case was up before. To be continued.

Irish Aid Society.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Irish Aid Society was held at No. 125 Grand-street last evening. Mr. JAMES MULLIGAN presided. Statements highly encouraging to the success of the Society were made by Messrs. R. WALSH, THOMAS FAY, H. McCANN, and others. Mr. JOHN BOYD was unanimously chosen Treasurer of the Society, and a large number of additional directors, including the names of many of our most humane and philanthropic societies. Several needy persons will be sent to the West, under the auspices of the Society, the present week.

"Their Meaning."

MR. EDITOR: "*Caecus qui caecum ducit, ambo in foveam cadunt.*" The letters *I. H. S.* found in *Catholic Churches, and the meaning of which* is so earnestly inquired for by a correspondent in your estimable paper, do not mean what you say, though they are by nine-tenths of persons interpreted just as you have done.

They are the three first letters of the name of our Saviour in Greek, IHSOUS, and the abbreviation *I. H. S.* was used by the first Christians to mark the tombs of their brethren; they are synonymous with the letters *X. P.*, the two first letters of *Christos*, which were also used for the same purpose, and which may be found in front of the altar in St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street.

The other letters stand as you say, for *Jesus Nazarenus, rex Judaeorum*, and are the initials of the words written in four languages by Pilate on the inscription placed at the head of the cross.

ANTIQUARY.

The St. John *New-Brunswicker* of the 18th says: We learn from different sections of the Province, that the crops look very luxuriant, more so indeed, than for a number of years past. The same is reported of the crops in the neighboring Colonies.

A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS.

[illegible]

The Return—[illegible] Raquette Lake—Emergence at [illegible]—The Wilderness and its Prospects.

By [illegible] of hard work I got out of the Woods in a week. My readers, working, I [illegible] deal harder than I did, may not [illegible] complain that a month leaves them still in the depths of the wilderness. The truth is, I find it harder to write this [illegible] than it was to perform it. When I was in the woods I had nothing else to do but to get out,—so I kept diligently at work until my task was accomplished. But in writing the history of the expedition, I am compelled to steal time for it from a multitude of other avocations, to say nothing of the natural disinclination which always renders it irksome [illegible] over the same road twice, even if the second journey be only in imagination and for purposes of description.

But I am now within hailing distance of the end. I can see daylight through the Woods. I thought so when I got back to the outlet of Raquette Lake from Adirondack, where my last letter landed me, after a hundred miles of the hardest kind of traveling, performed most of it through a pouring rain, and under circumstances widely foreign from my usual experience. I was glad to get back to the vicinity of head-quarters, and felt a good deal of regret that the roughness of the Lake should compel us to tarry awhile some seven miles from Indian Point, where the residue of our company were awaiting our return. But there was no help for it,—so I betook myself, weary, hungry and half sick from my wet, to the bark-hut which the provident Eleazar had built for just such a contingency. It was a raw, rainy afternoon, and the warmth of the huge log fire which blazed in front, was cordially welcome in spite of the blinding and half stifling smoke by which it was attended. A nap of half an hour refreshed me somewhat, and I was prepared on waking to share Spofford's impatience at the long delay. He finally resolved that he would start off at any rate; and I resolved that I would go with him. So we embarked and steered right through the centre of the Lake, in order to keep the head of the little craft directly against the waves; and by rowing and paddling and bailing with due diligence for a couple of hours, we made port, with the boat a third full of water but with everything else in good condition. No other boats than these little skiffs are used at all upon these lakes—partly because heavier ones could not be carried, as these are, by hand from one lake to the other, and partly because they answer all the purposes of hunting and fishing, for which they are mainly used. The rest of our company soon followed suit, and before sundown we were all reassembled at Hough's, on Indian Point. Two of those we had left behind, on starting for Adirondack, had wearied of the delay, and, taking the route of the Eight Lakes, had started for home. Part of our company crossed over to Wood's, for convenience of lodging—so, with the understanding that we were all to be in readiness at 5 o'clock next morning for our departure, we packed ourselves away to sleep.

The next day was Wednesday. We had forty miles to travel before we could find a lodging place,—for this was the distance to township Number Four, the nearest settlement west of Raquette Lake. As we could rarely push our horses faster than a walk, this day's work looked formidable. Our party was ready for a start before six in the morning, but we were forced to wait for more than an hour for those from the other side, who were detained by accidents and embarrassments they had not foreseen. It was after seven, therefore, when we embarked for Baxter Bay, at the head of Raquette Lake, where our horses and baggage wagon soon came up, and we struck off northwesterly into the woods. We had precisely the same kind of country to traverse with which our journey had made us familiar. The surface was rolling, covered with the heaviest of spruce, hemlock and pine, and constantly traversed by streams of water. We were following the State road, which has been a good deal traveled by teamsters within the last six or eight years, and which a little intelligent attention would easily render passable for wagons of every kind. The foremost of our party started a deer from the road not forty rods ahead,—the fresh tracks of a bear were distinctly traceable in the soft path, and a rabbit ran up within five rods of us before he took the alarm and bounded back into the woods. In about an hour we came upon Beach's Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water, four or five miles long and one and a half in width, which lay sparkling in the early sun, its light waves dancing upon the sandy beach as merrily in the solitude as if thousands were there to admire their grace. Our road led us for a mile directly along the border of this beautiful lake, and then we came out upon its head at a little clearing, and the neat, well-built, snug log-house of our townsman, Dr. Brandreth, who owns this whole township, including Beach's Lake, and embracing about 25,000 acres. The doctor spends some weeks every year on his domain, and had built this house partly for his own accommodation, and partly for the man who is clearing up the land. He was himself expected there in the course of a fortnight. We tied our horses to the stumps in the vicinity, and rested them and ourselves for half an hour or so, and then again pushed on. An hour more found us climbing Albany mountain,—a long hill, not very steep, but four or five miles in the ascent, over the summit of which the State agents who laid it out saw fit to carry this road,—while in plain sight from every part of it, and not half a mile further north, lies a route along the level, and quite as good in every other respect as the one selected. This is one of the many points along the line of this road, at which one is compelled to stop in profound admiration of the ignorance or the carelessness which presided over the location of its route. What special reason there was for going directly *over* this mountain,—when it would have been far easier, and shorter, to keep along its base, may be known to others, but certainly cannot be imagined by me.

We were to dine at *Jimmysville*,—according to the programme of Mr. Engineer Edwards, our Commander-in-Chief;—and after dining, fifteen miles would carry us through to number Four. As is not unusual with travelers, eating was an important part of our daily business; and fatigue aided hunger in fastening our thoughts upon the anticipated luxuries of *Jimmysville*. We were not positively aware whether it was a city, a village or a mere hamlet,—though we clothed it with a good deal of importance, as it was associated in imagination with an important feature of our day's experience. We learned on inquiry that it was named from an Irishman, named Jimmy Kane, who had lived there in perfect solitude for many years. Pushing forward we overtook a wagon which had been disabled by the loss of a linch-pin, or something of the sort, on its way also to number Four. We learned from its proprietor that the bridge across Cratchet Creek had been broken down the day before, and that we might be compelled, therefore, to swim our horses over, as the stream was deep though narrow. Spofford and Pierce were sent forward as scouts to explore the road; and on coming up at four o'clock in the afternoon, we found the bridge made passable, and soon rose from the lowland of the stream to a high level plateau that overlooked it, where we found the cellar of a burnt up log house, and which we were informed was to be the scene of our prandial exercise. It was not very clear why we could not just as well have dined eight or ten miles sooner, for there was not here the least sign of a habitation, or symptom of any greater conveniences for dining than the heart of the wilderness would have afforded. Instead of wasting time, however, in wishing we had dined before, we rather congratulated ourselves on having that agreeable process still before us; we tied our horses and gave them oats; kindled a fire and made a pailful of passable and refreshing tea; ate heartily of the cold ham, tongue, hard-boiled eggs, bread and butter, stewed peaches and other luxuries we had brought along; rolled ourselves in our blankets to escape the raw wind; dozed for half an hour upon the ground, and then resumed our journey. At *Jimmysville*, which we found was still three or four miles off, Spofford told us he had a large spring wagon which would carry eight,—so we promised ourselves much comfort from the prospective change. When we reached the spot, we found a small, low, wretched hut,—surrounded by a clearing of ten or a dozen acres, with a little garden spot near it,—the habitation of Jimmy Kane,—a tall, raw-boned Irishman, dirty and unshorn, covered with a mass of rags which, it could just be seen, had once, though at a very remote epoch, been coat and pantaloons, and presenting altogether as savage, wretched and repulsive an appearance as can well be imagined. He told me he had lived there ten or twelve years,—that for the first few years he went out of the woods in the Winter, but that since then he stayed there the year round. I asked him what he lived so for. He said he came from Ireland with a family,—that his wife died first, and then all his children, five in number, in a single season at Albany, and that as nobody was left to care about him, he wanted to live away from everybody. He didn't strike me as likely to be quite so romantic in his feelings as this story would imply, and I think it probable that, even if what he said was true, other reasons quite as cogent impelled him thus to shun the world. If his object was retirement, he has certainly accomplished it; for unless it be some stray sportsman or chance exploring party, such as ours, he runs very little risk of encountering any one from one year's end to another. He said he had no title to the clearing he had made, and didn't know to whom it belonged. He had *squatted* on it, cleared it off, and thought nobody would interfere with his possession of it. He lives upon the fish he can catch and the game he can kill, with such vegetables as he can raise in his garden. A more desolate and dismal life it is not easy to conceive.

Spofford rigged up his wagon,—put the two grays on, with dancing *Charley* for a leader, and we started off. The road was rough and the nigh gray—the one I had been riding—did not relish the change in the least. She made two or three desperate attempts to plunge into the woods, and proved so unmanageable that we were compelled to discard her. The other two, however, took us nobly through. It began to rain:—the road grew rougher and rougher;—fatigue and my exposure to the rain stimulated one of those jumping headaches which rough riding does not in the least improve; and when we drove up to Fenton's,—a nice, comfortable framed house upon a large clearing at Number Four,—at 9 o'clock, I wanted nothing but to tumble into bed, which I did forthwith, more than half sick and quite used up. I made a mistake, as the event proved, in not first eating supper—for, though I slept like a log, I woke with a terrible headache, and feeling almost as ill as I did the night before. My room-mate, Mr. Waddell, who had risen first, came up with convincing proof that we were again on the borders of civilization—he gave me a copy of the Daily Times. I went down to breakfast. My headache vanished before I had half finished. I found there Mr. Fayal, the Editor of the Watertown *Journal*, with two or three friends, rigging up his lines for a fishing expedition, and speedily put myself, through his good offices, in communication with the outside world. He had left Watertown the day before, and had brought his day's exchanges with him. So I posted myself up as to what had happened in the universe generally during the week I had been hermetically sealed up from news in the impenetrable wilderness of Northern New-York. I there learned all about the Portland mob, and first read the comments of the Times upon it, for which I have since been personally so sharply denounced in sundry charitable and intelligent quarters.

The next day, riding ten miles, we emerged from the wilderness: and ten more, through a splendid grazing country, brought us under a pouring rain into Lowville, the leading village of Lewis County. We staid there over night—having Spofford for a host—and next day, following the line of the Black River, stopping a while at Carthage to see P. Somerville Stewart, Esq., one of the leading proprietors of this section, and again at Great Bend to call upon Gen. Charles E. Clarke, formerly a member of Congress from this district, and long identified with its interests, we drove to Watertown, less known than it deserves to be as the most thriving, enterprising and prosperous village in this section of the State. Spending the rest of the day at the Woodruff House, meeting sundry friends who congratulated us on having emerged from the cold, rough, rocky and barren wilderness they supposed we had traversed at the peril of our lives, I took the railroad for Rome, and on Saturday morning, after a fortnight's absence, found myself again at home.

Thus ended my Week in the Wilderness. The most remarkable feature of it is the fact, that in the very heart of northern New-York, not a hundred miles from the Capital of the State, there should be at this late day, *such* a wilderness, so seldom explored and so little known. I believe Professor F. N. Benedict, of Burlington, Vermont, was the first person who ever made an intelligent examination of this section of the State and formed anything like a correct estimate of its character and capabilities. Some fifteen years ago his attention was directed to it, and he got in the habit of spending his Summer vacations in its exploration—partly for health and recreation, and partly for the purpose of deciding its topography. Some of his observations in regard to it were incorporated in the report of the Geological Survey of the State, by Prof. Emmons, who also visited it and confirmed the statements of Prof. Benedict. Foreseeing that at some day or other, which could not in the nature of things be very distant, this section must come into notice, and knowing its intrinsic value, Prof. Benedict selected various tracts which seemed to him most valuable, and bought them,—part from individuals and part from the State; and as neither the private owners, nor the State officers, knew anything whatever about the character of the lands, they parted with them at an absurdly low price,—deeming themselves fortunate, I doubt not, in being able to get anything for lands which they were inclined to consider valueless, and which they would seldom take the trouble to prevent from being sold for taxes. In this way, I have been told, and in the course of his ten or fifteen years of exploration, Prof. Benedict became the owner of not far from 150,000 acres of this wilderness,—embracing the most beautiful and picturesque of its lakes, its heaviest timber and some of its most valuable lands for agricultural purposes,—and that, too, at a cost probably of from ten to twenty cents an acre. Within a few years past, however, more attention has been directed to it. Upon Long Lake and in its vicinity, several settlements have grown up. Lumber men have gone in at various points, and erected saw-mills upon the streams at the outskirts of the wilderness, and, having thus been made acquainted with its character, and foreseeing its certain settlement, they have purchased large tracts, the best situated for their purposes.

One of the most remarkable features of this wilderness is its *topography*,—and especially the peculiar arrangement of its lakes and streams. The wilderness proper,—excluding the mountainous sections of Northern New-York,—lies west of the Adirondack range of mountains, which runs parallel to Lake Champlain, from which it is distant about twenty miles. It is a *high plain*,—itself level or merely rolling on its surface, but elevated about 1,500 feet above the level of Lake Ontario. In shape it is nearly an Ellipse,—its longest diameter from north to south being about 90 miles, and its shortest, from east to west, about 70 in length. Raquette Lake lies in just about the centre of this *plateau*, which embraces not less than 5,000 square miles, and upon which, and in the immediate vicinity of each other, rise all the principal streams of Northern and Eastern New-York. One of the sources of the Hudson is within a mile of Raquette Lake;—another is within a mile of Raquette River, which runs in exactly the opposite direction, and empties into the St. Lawrence. The Ausable and Saranac, rising here, empty into Lake Champlain; the St. Regis, Grass and Oswegatchie run into the St. Lawrence, and the Beaver and Moose discharge themselves through the Black River into Lake Ontario. Now running diagonally across this *plateau*, northeast and southwest, there is a very remarkable chain of lakes, ponds and their connecting outlets, extending from Lake Champlain to Lake Ontario. The Eastern section of this chain embraces the waters of the Saranac Lakes,—45 miles in extent:—the middle embraces Long, Forked and Raquette Lakes, with their inlets,—a little over fifty miles;—and the Western embraces the Eight lakes on the Moose River and the river itself to its junction with the Black River,—an additional distance of about 32 miles. Through this whole distance of about 130 miles, small boats may now be navigated, the places where they are to be carried by hand not exceeding *six miles* in all. And according to surveys and estimates carefully made by Prof. Benedict, by deepening the connecting channels, and raising the water at various points by building dams, this entire chain of lakes can be made navigable for steamboats at a cost of less than $450,000. I am not aware that any effort has ever been made to secure the accomplishment of a work at once so feasible and so important to the development of this section of the State:—but it must at no distant day command the degree of attention which it deserves.

The project of a Railroad through this wilderness was started five or six years since, by sundry capitalists who were largely interested in its lands. I am not familiar with the details of the enterprise:—but a very liberal charter was procured from the Legislature three or four years since, which has been extended and enlarged from time to time. A great deal of labor and expense has been incurred in the survey of routes,—which must be a very costly and difficult task in a wilderness so dense as this, destitute of roads, and where every article of food for men and cattle must be carried in. The result has been the location of a route, running from Saratoga north to the mouth of Boreas River, thence west along the southern shore of Raquette Lake, by Old Forge to Carthage, and thence to Sackett's Harbor,—a distance of 182 miles: and the road for this whole distance, it is computed, can be built and equipped for $5,761,000. I mentioned at the commencement of this narrative, that our party was made up mainly of gentlemen whom it was desired to interest in the road, and who went over the route for the express purpose of examining the route and of forming a judgment as to the feasibility of the road, the probable business it would do, and the character of the country through which it would pass. They will probably, at a fitting time, make public the result of their observations, if they deem it desirable. I think I can safely say that they were all surprised at the comparatively level surface of the whole route,—the favorable grades of the road which will be *descending* from the centre of the wilderness in *each direction*, to tide water,—the inexhaustible supply of the best iron ore at Adirondack, which the road will bring away, and the enormous quantity of spars, timber, lumber and wood of all kinds, which will immediately find access over the road to market. The Engineer of the Road, Mr. A. F. Edwards, who has been engaged for the last three years in constant and careful explorations of this region, has given, in his first report (1853), a very full and elaborate estimate of the amount of timber it will yield, and of the business the road when completed would be able to command. I shall not repeat his statements, as they are generally accessible and I have no means of judging how reasonable they are.

There is, however, one feature of this road worthy of attention. Its construction would immediately open this wilderness to settlement and culture. Its *isolation* is what has kept it a wilderness so long. And although it is not a little remarkable that, while there is such a constant rush of settlement to the remote West, while lands in Michigan and other Western States, covered with timber and yet remote from a market which can render timber valuable, have been largely bought at *one*, *two*, and *three* dollars an acre,—these lands, equally good for agricultural purposes, covered with a dense growth of the most valuable timber and within a hundred miles of the best market on the Continent, should have been so long neglected and unknown and been so often sold at merely nominal prices,—still no doubt can be entertained that the construction of a Railroad through it, will effect its practical annexation to the State and speedily reduce it to culture and settlement. The first effect of the Road upon it will be,—what the effect of every Railroad in the world has hitherto been upon the country which it traverses,—*to raise the value of the land*. Even in the oldest sections of the oldest States, farms have been doubled, trebled and quadrupled in price by the construction of a Railroad through them;—and in the Western or newer States lands purchased at *one* dollar before the roads were built, could not be had for *ten* the month after. It seems to me that in the character of these lands, the wealth of desirable timber that is upon them, and their immediate proximity to the best market in the world, there is abundant reason to believe that *their* increase in value will be greater and more rapid than that of lands similarly situated in other States, either old or new. And what gives special importance to this consideration is the fact, that the Railroad Company is the owner of 500,000 acres of land, located along the route, and acquired one half from the State and the other by donations from individual landowners along the line. This land has cost them virtually nothing:—the completion of the Road must make it worth from $10 to $15 an acre,—which, of itself, will defray all the cost of its construction. Whatever, therefore, may be the result of the efforts now in progress to complete the road, (and on this point I have no information that would warrant an opinion,) it is preposterous to suppose that so important and so remunerative a work can be very long delayed.

The next ten years, I am confident, will see this wilderness, which I traversed with so much difficulty, filled with the life and energy of civilizing conquest—and a shorter space than gave the Western counties their reputation of being the *garden* of New-York, will win for this Northern region a still wider fame for the greater beauty of its lakes, and for superiority as a grazing country over any other section of our great State. I have never looked forward to long life as likely to be any portion of my earthly inheritance—but I have little doubt that I may live to see the day when this story of my Week in the Wilderness, rehearsed to youthful ears by the blazing hearth on the borders of Raquette Lake, shall seem to them quite as strange and incredible as are now to us the tales of Indian adventure by the waters of the Seneca or Cayuga, or the narratives in which the elder denizens of our City so much delight, of the times when they went skating on Collect Pond, or driving their cattle to pasture in the neighborhood of St. John's Park. H. J. R.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Reply to the Kansas Herald—Prospects of Freedom.

No. 293 Broadway, Friday, July 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appears in your columns this morning, copied from the *Kansas Herald*, concerning the elections in that Territory and its present prospects, which although a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations, and stale at that, may merit a word or two of notice. That the election for Delegate and that for a Legislature, resulted adversely to freedom, we are very well aware; but it is equally notorious that the result in both cases was accomplished by the intervention of hundreds of Missourians, who flocked into the Territory from all the border counties, and even as far down the river as Lexington. At that time, (March 30,) the Northern men in Kansas were really few in numbers, and were taken altogether by surprise by the irruption of those "*border ruffians*," outnumbering them half a dozen to one. Not having fully learned the character of the desperadoes they had to encounter, they had not supposed it possible for such a high-handed outrage to be perpetrated. Consequently, being unprepared to give them a proper reception, and really too few in numbers to cope with them in a fair fight, they abstained from voting and resolved to bide their time. Mark the result. In every District where a new election was held, except one or two along the river, *Free-Soil* members were elected. The *Herald* now threatens that these elections shall be nullified by the Pro-Slavery majority in the Legislature. If they are disposed thus to heap up wrath, by all means let them do it. One thing let them rest assured of, it is their last opportunity.

The outrage of the 30th of March cannot be repeated in Kansas. The Free State men have an efficient majority in the Territory. For example: At Lawrence are some four hundred voters; Manhattan City and Tosseks contain nearly or quite as many each, almost every man of them Northern men; the settlements on the Osage River and Santa Fé road are most decidedly Anti-Slavery, and in fact, the Pro-Slavery party cannot to-day carry a district south of the Kansas River, and but few north. These are facts, and cannot be gainsayed. Moreover the relative strength of the Free State party is gaining daily. There are elements which enter into the growth of a free community, which a slave community cannot possess. Let the friends of freedom be true, and Kansas is safe.

One word concerning Atchison and his political prospects. He is sunk, irretrievably, beyond the hope of redemption. Atchison, Stringfellow & Co., have taken the lead in the recent outrages in Kansas, with a view of making political capital, and securing the election of the former to the U. S. Senate. But the game, although boldly and unscrupulously played, is a dead failure. The substantial and responsible men in Northwestern Missouri utterly repudiate their doings. Atchison can scarcely carry his own county, much less the rest of that part of the State.

The 30th of March found him at the head of a party of armed Missourians, at an election on the Blue River, superintending the affair, and illustrating the beauties of squatter sovereignty, as exemplified under the patronage of as great a set of scoundrels as ever went unhung. A fine spectacle, truly, for the whilom-acting Vice-President of the United States! Heaven save us from another such disgrace!

It is some consolation to know that such men as Stringfellow, and such papers as the *Southern Democrat*, at Parkville, and the *Platte County Argus*, at Weston, *et id omne genus*, do not represent the sentiment of the people of Western Missouri. They reverence law and order, and look upon an outrage like that at Parkville as an indelible disgrace to Missouri. I speak of the substantial and responsible portion of the people. There are many good and true men in Missouri, who sincerely lament the doings of Stringfellow and his vagabond associates, and are using their best efforts for the redemption and elevation of Missouri to the position her preëminent advantages entitle her to occupy in the first rank of States. I have their assurance that were it not for the difficulties of the practical question of "What shall be done with the slaves?" Missouri north of the river, and perhaps the whole State, would give a majority for emancipation to-day. Let the friends of freedom be true to their faith, and prudent and untiring in their efforts, and the day is not far distant when the ascendancy of the Slave power in Missouri will be broken. Having been an eye-witness, I speak from authority in these matters. I assure you that the true state of public feeling in Missouri has been greatly misrepresented. Our friends in Kansas have come in contact with the worst class of her population, and have too hastily judged her citizens as a community. The future is full of hope and promise for the friends of freedom in Missouri.

L. W. Dunsmore.

About Railroad Accidents—The Recent Affair at Syracuse.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Syracuse, Saturday, July 21, 1855.

You will have already received the particulars of another horrible outrage upon the lives of passengers and railroad employés; similar in its enormity and purpose to the one in June, on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts; but more serious in its consequences to the limbs of men and the property of the New-York Central Railroad Company. The spot selected with fiendish intent, was the best calculated for a terrible tragedy of any place along the line of the direct road between Syracuse and Rochester, of any place within six miles of the former city. It was also on a straight level, when the train having passed the junction of the old road with the direct, and the connection with the Oswego line, as is usual, had got under a full headway, of five-and-forty miles an hour. The darkness and storm which prevailed at midnight of the 19th, conspired to aggravate the dangers of such a catastrophe, by putting it out of the power of the Engineer to see by the aid of his headlight, or in the least to mitigate the effect of such a casualty. Four cars, the entire Night Express train, were thrown at full speed completely into a ravine more than 20 feet below the embankment. As the wreck lay in portions, it is hardly possible to believe that no more than nine or ten of its occupants were injured. Had they not met the shock at once, and stopped, had they been dragged their length in the situation they were thrown in, nearly bottom upwards, their full load would have ground up, with the breaking in of the cars which held them.

The perpetrators of this deed must have been familiar with their work, both time and place, and the means and mode of handling the track material. There are circumstances about this casualty, which, worked over as it has been from the moment of its development, by the keen penetration of the resident superintendent Chittenden, aided to a man, heartily, by all his subordinates, and this community, cannot fail, sooner or later, to expose the demons of that night to the light of day. Should they be brought in while the present feeling animates the men of the road, I know not what might come of it. You will observe that the Railroad Company have offered $5,000 reward on conviction of the parties. But this, or any other more pecuniary consideration, the public may rely, will be among the least of the weapons of reliance that will be marshaled to discover this outrage and similar attempts. I know not what best of incentives for the credit of his race, which would not be summoned forth from the breast of any man to relieve this earth and its tenants of the concealed presence of the miscreants who originate such actions. The ordinary style of comment upon railroad accidents seems out of place in view of such as this; but I cannot forbear to state that attempts to obstruct and injure or destroy Railroad trains are getting to be of no uncommon occurrence. Railroad managers are generally on their guard, so far, perhaps, as they conceive they can be effectually, but this is not enough—ordinary or extraordinary means even are insufficient, if they do not prevent absolutely such results as this near Syracuse, whether they are caused by design or accident.

The head lanterns on a locomotive, under ordinary circumstances, throw light on the track, some eighty rods ahead of the machine; now, if there are no other reliable means to provide for willful obstructions in the way of an advancing train, in the night time let the train be moved only at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles the hour, for at this speed, people who are acquainted practically with these matters, declare that the chances are very slight, with the very stout cars now in use, of danger to life.

At best, the quality of the material and road bed of most of the roads in this country, continually expose trains to accidents, many of which do not get into type to swell the number which are now daily recorded in our newspapers. Such is the frequency of these railroad accidents that no matter of how novel a description they may be, there is a morbid indifference shown at them, and for this or some reason incident to a desire at concealment on the part of the Company on whose road they take place, but little notice is taken of them, and the night and fifty mile an hour trains become the most crowded.

Last night a rail was found lying across the track fifteen miles east of here, placed there to throw off the express train. Fortunately the engineer's caution saved the blow. Within a fortnight an engine, I think with the freight train, passed over a similar obstruction, and several times since the same attempt to throw off a train has been repeated on this road. Zed.

Another Catholic Convent Case.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 19.

Yesterday afternoon a singular case was brought before his Honor, Judge Manierre, at his chambers. The circumstances are these: Some time ago, Mary E. Parker, a young lady, daughter of one of the most respectable citizens of this place, was placed by her father in the Roman Catholic Convent here for the purpose of education. Her father a few weeks since went East, and a friend of the young lady, understanding that she was confined against her will, and that she wished to be liberated, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* in her behalf, which was granted. The following is a copy of the writ:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:

The people of the State of Illinois to sister De Sales, one of the sisters of the Roman Catholic Convent, otherwise "Sisters of Mercy" so called, and to said Convent and "Sisters of Mercy" so called, of the city of Chicago.

We command you that you bring the body of Mary E. Parker before me, George Manierre, Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, at my Chambers, at the Court House, in said County, on Wednesday, the 18th day of July, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, and there make return of this writ, setting forth the cause of such detention, she being illegally restrained of her liberty by you as is represented.

GEORGE MANIERRE,
Judge of Cook County Circuit Court.

E. W. Tracy, Esq., appeared for the respondent, and Mr. Hervey and L. F. Bingham, Esq., for the appellant.

The parties appeared in Court by their attorneys, and in person, about two o'clock. The respondent, the Mother Superior of the Convent, was habited in the usual costume of the order of which she is a member. The plaintiff is a young lady of about 17 years of age, handsome appearance, and of lady-like demeanor. She was dressed in a brown silk dress and blue mantilla, and wore a thick veil over a portion of her face, which obscured, in a great degree, her features.

One of the counsel for the appellant remarked that the appellant appeared to be under the impression that she was not at liberty to converse with her counsel.

Mr. Tracy said that he had advised the respondent to not allow the appellant to hold any converse with any one but herself (the respondent) and himself.

The Court informed the appellant that she was at perfect liberty to converse with her counsel, either in or out of the hearing of the Lady Superior.

The young lady appeared to remain under constraint, but conversed with her counsel for a few moments, without removing from the neighborhood of the Lady Superior.

Mr. Tracy read the return of the respondent to the writ, which set forth that the said Mary E. Parker was placed in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy by her father, John Parker, some nine weeks ago, at the request and with the full consent of said Mary, for the purpose of being educated in said Convent; that she has since remained there, unrestrained of her liberty and by her own free will; that her father is now absent from the State of Illinois, and that her mother is dead.

The Court then took the young lady aside and conversed for some time with her. The Court then stated that Miss Parker, although on some accounts unwilling to remain in the Convent, was not willing to leave it until her father returned to the city; and that she was not in the fear of returning thither. That as the writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued solely for the benefit of the young lady, and as she declined to avail herself of the liberty asked for therein, the Court would merely state that she was at liberty to go where she pleased.

Miss Parker and the respondent then retired together, and the young lady returned with the Lady Superior.

The counsel for the appellant stated that they were prepared with authorities and evidence to sustain the position that the young lady was illegally restrained and deprived of her liberty, but the course wisely pursued by her rendered it unnecessary for them to produce either.

The Jamaica Negro Difficulty.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Argus* publishes the following letter, which has been received by the Collector of the port of Norfolk from the American Consul at Kingston, intended to give warning to all who may be likely to ship negroes, (bond or free) for a foreign port.

The difficulty at Jamaica, referred to in the letter, has been heretofore freely noticed in the papers.

Consulate of the United States,
Kingston, Jamaica, July 2, 1855.

Sir: I do myself the honor to inform you that I have more than once endeavored to impress upon the minds of our shipmasters the serious inconvenience and trouble of shipping negroes in the United States and coming to this island, as they are constantly in the habit of deserting; where there is much difficulty in my causing them to be returned to their vessels, on account of the violent opposition of the negroes here, as also from the circumstance of there being no treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the restoration of deserters, be they men-of-war or merchantmen.

It is only a few days since that the brigantine *Young America*, Capt. Rogers, of Baltimore, arrived at Savannah-la-Mar, when the black cook or steward, being desirous of getting rid of that vessel, and the master not wishing to let him go, a band of half-savage negroes went on board and took him out by force, and insulted the captain in the most shameful manner, while the magistrates looked on and countenanced the atrocious act. I have laid the case before his Excellency the Governor; and from the known reputation of his character, I make no doubt but that the savage negroes in question will be punished.

The name of the negro who has been the cause of this outrageous act and insult to the American flag, now calls himself Anderson, though he shipped on board the *Young America* under the name of Nettles, has a protection and free papers, which he says he obtained from the said Nettles. He calls himself a slave, and, in reality, belongs to a Mr. Robinson. It would be well, therefore, to inquire whether he has stated facts, or otherwise; for if he be a slave, he becomes free on touching the British soil, according to the laws of this island.

With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient and most humble servant, R. Monroe Harrison.

P. S.—You would greatly oblige me if you would be pleased to caution masters of vessels against shipping negroes to come to any port in this island, as they are sure to have trouble.

R. M. H.

Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., Collector of the Port of Norfolk.

An Emigrant's Life in Kansas.

We make the following extract from a letter published in the Lowell *Journal*, written by a Lowell emigrant to Kansas, dated Wabaunsee, June 29:

"I have about three and a half acres broken and mostly planted with corn; my claim is on Antelope Creek, about three miles from Kansas River. It is mostly prairie; there is plenty of firewood on it, but not an abundance of timber for building or fencing. The timber consists mostly of bur oak, black and white walnut, with some butternut and hackberry. I have plenty of good limestone for burning and for building. We are now living in a tent, which is very comfortable, but not very convenient. The weather is very warm here, but there is a constant wind, so that it is not very uncomfortable. There is a city site about 2½ miles from here; there is now only one building upon it and that a store; a Company have agreed to put on a saw and grist mill, which are very much needed here. Our nearest neighbors are half a mile off, and the nearest woman is one mile. All the valuable timbered claims in this vicinity are now taken, but there is a plenty of good prairie which is now being taken. I should judge there were over 20 claims within a few miles of here.

Last week, about 1,000 Indians, mounted on fine horses and well armed, passed through this place and the vicinity of here, on their way to the Western plains, to hunt buffalo and fight the Comanches. The company was made up from two or three different tribes, mostly from the Pottowatomies. Quite a number of them gave us a call as they passed.

In coming from Kansas City here, we pass through a very fine country; but the richest bottoms and the best timbered lands are in possession of the Indians. I have seen nothing in the Territory which looks like Slavery; I have heard of a very few Missourians being settled here; but none of them have slaves, with but one exception. We should be very happy to see you and all our Eastern friends as soon as we get our cabin up."

Infanticide in Philadelphia.—On Saturday evening, Coroner Delavan having received information that a woman named Carroll, residing in Twentieth-street near Chestnut, had given birth to a child, and made away with it, proceeded to the house, accompanied by High Constable Samuel Johnson. Upon attempting to enter the building they found the doors closed, but succeeded in climbing in through the window. Upon proceeding up stairs they found the unfortunate woman lying upon a bed with her throat cut, and lacerated in a shocking manner. She had a sharp case knife in her hand, and would undoubtedly have at once put an end to her existence but for the prompt interference of the officer. A physician was summoned, who promptly dressed the wound, when she was conveyed to the Hospital. She was refused admittance to that place, and subsequently conveyed to the Almshouse, where she now remains. The miserable woman has been a widow for five years past, and has two children living.—*Daily Pennsylvanian.*

Slavery in Nebraska Territory.—We find in the Nebraska City *News* the following announcement, from which it would seem that Slavery is fast spreading in that quarter:

Negroes for sale at this place.—We call attention to the advertisement of negroes for sale, which appears in another column. A company of gentlemen from Missouri, who have large interests here, have imported them for the benefit of our young and growing city. Nebraska City is now about twice or three times larger than any other town in the territory. Help is much needed and but little to be had, for this reason slave labor is required. We are authorized to state that the same company have twenty more in Missouri, which will be brought to Nebraska City, if sufficient inducements are held out.

A Tremendous Storm at Horicon—Two Men Killed by Lightning.—Last Tuesday evening, a terrible storm raged north of our city, in the vicinity of Horicon. The wind blew a gale, and the rain poured down in torrents. The scow on Horicon Lake was struck by lightning, and two men were instantly killed, and twelve more were more or less burnt and injured. It is said that within the short space of an hour, a foot of water must have fallen on the earth within circle of the storm. We have not learned what damage may have been done to the fields where the hurricane was the worst.—*Watertown (Wis.) Democrat, July 19.*

A treaty has been concluded between the United States of America and the King of the Two Sicilies recognizing the American doctrine that free ships make free goods. By the terms of the treaty, the contracting parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles, viz: 1st. That free ships make free goods; that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a power or State at war, are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war. 2d. That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless the same be contraband of war. They engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such powers and States as shall consent to adopt them on their part as permanent and immutable.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Academy of Medicine—Discussion of Dr. Horace Green's Paper.

Notwithstanding the excessive heat, a large gathering of medical men took place, at the regular meeting of the Academy held on Wednesday evening last, in the small chapel of the University. Dr. J. W. Francis, the President, presided.

ELEPHANTIASIS, &C.

After the business of the meeting, election of new members, &c., was transacted, Dr. McNulty, by permission, exhibited a patient with an enormous leg hypertrophied by the disease known as elephantiasis. He was born in Virginia. Dr. Francis drew attention to this fact, from it having been stated that native Americans were never affected by this disease. This is the third case that he has seen in Americans.

Dr. Joel Foster presented 25 copies of the *Transactions of the State Medical Society* to the Academy, which were speedily appropriated on the "first come, first served" principle.

DR. GREEN'S PAPER.

The order of business was the discussion of the majority and minority reports on Dr. Green's paper. A few persons who had not received the printed copies, wished this consideration deferred. Dr. Reese suggested the extreme heat.

It was finally determined to go into the Committee of the Whole, and Dr. Stewart was appointed Chairman.

The session commenced by a call for the reading of the voluminous reports by the above dissatisfied members, and on this being denied, one Fellow in evident heat—ascribed to the weather—left the room, which the chairman stated he had a right to do, and that it would not destroy the efficiency of the committee.

Dr. Griscom proposed the adoption of the resolutions appended to the majority report.

Dr. S. C. Foster called for the reading of the two sets of resolutions—which were read.

There being a pause and the vote being apparently about to be taken, Dr. Green stated that he should like to hear some reasons given why these resolutions should be adopted. He would wish before that was done to give some reasons why they should not be.

Dr. Detmold thought that the reasons for adopting the report and conclusions were contained in the report itself; that the silence of the Academy was a tacit consent to its propositions; that the reasons against it were to be found in the minority report. He thought discussion would elicit nothing new, and that no action need be taken by the Academy *formally*. There were four signers to the majority report and one to the minority, and he thought the opinion of the Fellows of the Academy was in that proportion. The majority report did not satisfy him perfectly, yet he was willing to adopt it. It had faults, but even those made it better in some respects. It was not written with sufficient care—it was not guarded against criticism. It proposed certain tests, which were not objected to by the minority, and therefore they are perhaps correct; still they were not satisfactory to him. He would have liked that the report should have presented one indisputable sign. The phrase "not satisfactory" often occurring was enigmatical; but these were not radical faults. The report has convinced him that in the many cases where he had used the sponge himself, and seen its use by Dr. Green, that he had been mistaken as to where it went. The minority report had no such faults. It is an ably concocted paper, but it has a radical fault. It is not a report. It is a review of the majority report, so ably and fully done that discussion was forestalled. As in a Court of justice, it had even arrogated to itself the power of impeaching and throwing out testimony. It had completely ignored a case where all acknowledged that the tube did enter the trachea—one peculiarly fitted for the proposed treatment. He said that Dr. Anderson gave his assent to the record of facts, but did not sign the report because he considered it was not complete—not that he dissented from it. The letter of Dr. Stevens merely gave a practical lesson upon the general use of Nitrate of Silver. Discussion will do no good—it will change no opinion. The subject will soon be taken up on the other side of the Atlantic, and unprejudiced persons, away from all personal feeling, will soon report dispassionately upon it.

Dr. Sharpe did not wish the matter precipitately acted upon, until more time, more cases and more tests had been employed. Unmerited obloquy had been heaped upon the authors of what was called impracticable innovations. He thought the report premature and meagre, though honest and well meant. He reviewed the past history, when a hue and cry was raised against Dr. G., and the operation now conceded by all was called an anatomical impossibility.

Dr. J. O. Stone considered that, as one of the Committee, he was called upon to reply. That it had been inferred that the reason of the failure in passing the instrument into the trachea was from a want of skill upon the part of the Committee, but the truth was, the Committee surpassed the author of the paper, having, as may be seen in the record, repeatedly succeeded when Dr. G. had failed. Dr. S. then mentioned the instances bearing upon this point. He thought that the Committee had taught the author something, viz.: that the curved probang would pass where the nearly straight one would not. He then restated the honesty with which he went into the investigation; that from the overwhelming character of the paper the Committee were necessarily very careful, and that "not satisfactory" marked their prudence in giving an opinion in instances where they should now speak more decidedly. Dr. Green gave no reasonable symptom why he considered the tube passed into the trachea, in certain cases he said it was in the trachea, but he could not say why he knew it to be so. Dr. G. had brought no cavities to be injected. In the only case mentioned where the patient died, Dr. Stone allowed that he might have died at any moment; that he did not lay much weight upon that case. The minority report curiously enough says, it discards all the Bellevue Hospital cases, and yet it takes all the favorable cases and includes them in their estimates!

Dr. Barker had listened with great patience, but had yet to hear the first argument. All will allow that in a certain number of cases under certain influences, the probang might be passed in a certain number of times, for all allow that is practicable. They depended upon certain means being used, and as preliminary, the parts adjacent should be prepared by previous treatment. (Drs. Watson and Parker said it was not so stated in the paper.) Some ten years since, in Dr. G.'s first work, this fact was fully stated, and it was no more just to attempt an operation, omitting this preparatory step, than would it be to attempt an operation for cataract, (which might have been proposed years ago,) based upon a preparatory dilation of the iris, by means of belladonna in succession, omitting this preparation. But the fact of this necessity was stated by Dr. G. in a paper read before the last session of the State Medical Society.

Dr. G. interrupted to state that this paper was written before the appointment of the Committee of this Academy, and that as the members of the State Society might not be supposed to be so familiar with the treatment as the practitioners of this City, it was thought desirable to enter more fully into the subject.

Dr. Barker was unwilling to enter upon side issues, although ready upon all points. He was ready to propound five tests as reliable, whether or no the instrument entered the trachea.

1. The operation on the cadaver.
2. The tests given in the original paper by Dr. Green, viz.: respiration through the tube, movements of flame, the inflation and collapsing of a bladder upon the head of a tube, not occasional or transitory as from regurgitation of air from the stomach, but regular and prolonged.
3. Seeing the tube in trachea where the opening made by tracheotomy allowed it to be visible.
4. Where the end of the probang might be felt externally near the upper edge of sternum.
5. Where there was stricture of the esophagus, preventing a probang's passing more than four inches, when the trachea allows it to pass ten or twelve.

All these tests have been used in various cases, and some of them quite recently.

Dr. McNulty exhibited a diagram and some specimens, with which he proposed to demonstrate that the method was physically impossible. According to him the cartilaginous laryngeal nerves stood ready to guard the approach of the trachea, and as soon as any foreign body touches them they immediately gave notice, and the gates of the fortress—the arytenoid cartilages—instantly closed. He thought this Sebastopol could not be taken.

Dr. A. K. Gardner thought the gentleman had proved exactly the opposite of what he had attempted. He had not himself come to any definite opinion, but if these nerves were so sensitive, and the information they gave so instantaneous, it seemed plausible that the importance ascribed by the writer of the original paper to previous modification of the parts, all-important. The citadel might be taken by bribing the sentinels, by previously dulling the sensibility of these guardian nerves by the preparatory application of the nitrate of silver to the glottis, epiglottis, &c. The watchmen would thus sleep upon their posts, and Sebastopol might be taken.

Comparative anatomy might teach something; at least, it would tend to show that if the trachea of lower species of creation would bear topical application, that of the man might. Chickens have a disease called "pip." It is probably an inflammation of the air-passages, accompanied with an effusion of coagulable lymph. From the stringy appearance it is supposed by the ignorant to be "worms in the windpipe." At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club, it was stated that these worms had been successfully removed by passing a blunt-pointed wire twisted like a corkscrew, down the trachea, constantly turning it both on entering and withdrawing it. A patient of Dr. Green's, present, stated that he had thrust a pledget of cotton fastened to a wire dipped in spirits of turpentine down a chicken's throat; that the fowl died, and on his post mortem examination, the windpipe looked well enough as far as he had thrust his probang, but that beyond it looked red and angry. There was little doubt but that these rude instruments actually entered the trachea.

Dr. Sayre had no doubt that the tube could be passed into the trachea without producing any of the rational signs given in the majority report. He had witnessed a case of Dr. Green's, where there was no doubt of this fact. The instrument entered without producing any suffocative symptoms. Dr. S. then closed the mouth, and held the nostrils shut, so that no air could in any manner enter the lungs except through the tube. He was determined to test this case thoroughly. The patient breathed thus for some ten or fifteen minutes. He then showed signs of suffocation, and Dr. S. was on the point of opening his nose and mouth, but Dr. Green said that the trouble arose from the tube's becoming stopped with mucus. He then blew forcibly into the tube, the patient was instantly relieved and remained a considerable time longer in this condition, breathing without trouble through the catheter. Dr. S. could not but trust such convincing evidence. What benefit could be derived from injections through the tube he had no experience of, but of the fact of its possibility nothing was more evident to him.

Dr. Green did not wonder that anatomists declared the operation impossible. Marshall Hall had said so formerly, but had retracted it, and published to the contrary in the *Western Journal*.

There were but two points for the Committee to have settled—whether the operation could be done, and what were the benefits. The first they have settled; the second time must tell. They have stated that it was done in eleven cases. If in eleven, why not in a thousand? Its practicability is allowed. They speak of having modified the shape of the instrument—if they have beneficially, I am glad. This is a side issue, and irrelevant; but how absurd to say that if a tube, a quarter of an inch in diameter, can pass, that a probang of the same size, made of soft and yielding materials, cannot. I shall not argue this point. There are men on that Committee who have done this operation a hundred times, and they know they have. [Hisses.] At the meeting of this Committee a sponge probang of half an inch in diameter was passed both into the trachea and esophagus.

Dr. Parker rose to object to the strong personalities of the remarks.

Dr. Green continued—It was not only passed but seen, in the case of a recent patient of one of my colleagues, with a cut throat. But if my testimony avails nothing, neither that of many hundreds of medical men and members of this Academy, against the preconceived opinions of this committee, shall that of Bennett and Hastings, and many others from abroad, be received? A member proposed waiting for opinions from unprejudiced persons across the water. Here they are. [Dr. G. read extracts from the works of Dr. Cotton, (of Brompton Consumption Hospital) Hastings and others.]

The Committee strongly recommend instruments curved to correspond with a circle of six inches diameter. If they had read my first work they would have found that I there recommend a curve of four inches, which I then used, but which I have subsequently discarded, gradually lessening the curve as I have advanced down the passage. A curved instrument, I allow, will the most easily enter the larynx, but it will not pass through the vocal cords. The table of rational signs are entirely unreliable; they are the symptoms accompanying maladroit operations; they are symptoms of laryngismus, mistaken for the effects of the operation, and in operations which have failed, by reason of the nervousness or want of preparation on the part of the patient.

The Committee have not made the investigation as they should have done. They have not followed up the cases in which they confess that nitrate of silver was injected in the lungs, to note its effects. They have not accepted my invitation for them to come often, as a whole or singly, to my office, and witness the repeated operation—more than forty cases having been treated in this manner since this paper was read. They did not, at Bellevue, examine to see what became of this nitrate of silver injected. Dr. Heller, of Germany, has examined the blood and urine carefully, without finding any trace of the salt, but from the fæces in the form of a chloride, the whole amount has been obtained.

The remarks were here interrupted by a series of questions respecting the title of the paper—the *injection of cavities of the lungs.*

Dr. Watson asked if he had ever proposed injecting cavities.

Dr. S. Kissam wished to know *if* when he threw the nitrate of silver into the lung, it was for the purpose of entering the cavities?

Dr. Green stated that he had *not* injected into the lungs for the purpose of injecting the cavities, but only to allay the bronchial inflammation and consequent irritation around.

There was some little hair-splitting and feeling here exhibited on all sides. Numerous questions were put, the bearing of some of which was not very evident. The principal points being whether Dr. G. proposed injecting cavities in order to benefit them; what he meant by bronchial divisions—which he said meant the bronchial divisions of the trachea, more properly tracheal divisions; what he meant by "at will," entering either bronchial divisions.

After some time spent in questions and answers, Dr. Green went on to say that the paper was neither hastily nor heedlessly adopted, but was the result of years of candid thought and examination.

In conclusion, he wished to be indulged in a brief autobiography.

Nearly twenty years ago—nineteen, last month—he commenced his medical practice in New-York; during which time, whether misjudging or not, he was honest and faithful. For the last ten or twelve years all his efforts had been met by a few men with strenuous opposition; no matter what was done, these few were constantly opposed to him. He was thankful, however, that the majority had always supported him, and he did not mention this in a spirit of complaint.

At the War of Independence there were four brothers. In two hours after the Lexington fight they were all in arms. They were all at Bunker Hill, where two fell. Another died at Monmouth. The fourth was also at Monmouth. He lived through the war, and, with Washington, Green and Stark, he was at White Plains and Bennington. Even in these streets of New-York he stood to check the advance of the British army, until ordered to retreat by Gen. Putnam. He lived through all these exposures and dangers, to raise four stalwart sons, but one of whom was now on earth; and his opponents should know that when contending against oppression and unworthy opposition he should stand unyielding, ready with his harness on to meet any and all.

Dr. Willard Parker regretted to see any personality. It was the first that he knew of any enemies of Dr. Green's or of any systematic opposition. He knew that he felt none; he could answer for his colleagues that there was none in the Committee. It was as fair a Committee as was ever made, and they had entered upon and discharged their duties in entire good faith. When he heard the paper read, he looked upon it as a credit to the author and to New-York surgery. He thought it true, but he has investigated it, and now knows that it is not true. He would say, however, that he considered the author honest and truthful, doubtless believing sincerely that he does what he says; but he is deceived. There is no mistaking this. It is as clear as the sun. The papers are given to the world, and it will soon be settled by their voice. The European world can have no feeling upon the matter. The truth was all he sought, and time will tell this.

He has no doubt that there is much in "teaching" the throat, and he is willing to concede that injections can be thrown into the lungs, and that the credit is due to our associate member. He knows nothing of the cui bono. He goes heart and hand for the truth, that is all that is wanted. Dr. Green is honest, but there is no utility in my going to his office and seeing his patients. We were both in a false position. Before his patients we could not talk or examine the operations, appear to doubt, far less deny their success. That is why we went to Bellevue, because we had more freedom.

Dr. Watson said that he had understood that some of the patients whose lungs were said to be injected, were said to be purged violently. Inquired if it was so.

Dr. Gunn said that a lady acquaintance and patient of Dr. Green's was purged every time after she went to Dr. G.'s, and she said her lungs were injected.

Dr. Beadle moved the Committee rise and report, and advise the subject to be laid upon the table, which was accordingly done, after which the Academy adjourned to regular meeting, first Wednesday in August.

Thus has ended the most exciting controversy yet known in the Academy, conducted throughout with much warmth, but yet with strict courtesy.

It was after midnight, with the thermometer near 90°, when the Academy adjourned.

Cutting it Fat.

Our worthy Mayor has commenced assuming authority, concerning which, there is no doubt that it does not belong to him. Somebody complained to him that the Census Marshal had not been at his house, whereupon, Mayor Wood sent up an order for the delinquent Marshal to appear before him. Now, we do not believe he has any more right to do this than to summon President Pierce before him to answer for the bombardment of Greytown. Some of our Hungarian friends should enter a complaint of tyranny against the Emperor of Austria, and see if Mr. Wood would order him before him, and if he did not obey the summons, send some of his policemen to fetch his Majesty.

The Brooklyn Suicide.

Rev. Mr. Walker, who preached the funeral sermon of the girl who lately committed suicide in Brooklyn, has written a note of explanation as to his connection with the affair. Those who read the account, as given in the Daily Times, observed at the time, that the funeral took place at the very hour when the Coroner's inquest was, for the first time, developing the true character of the girl, and that, of course, the clergyman had a very imperfect acquaintance with facts that the world were in possession of when it grew indignant.

Commissioner Ebling's Reply to Mayor Wood.

Department of Streets and Lamps, New-York, July 23, 1855.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor:

Yours of the 20th inst. is received, and in reply I would respectfully state the following reasons for the delay in consummating the contracts for cleaning the streets with the lowest bidders:

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, some time since, passed a resolution requiring the Heads of Departments to send *all* contracts to the Common Council for confirmation previous to concluding the same.

And the section 494 of the ordinance directing that no contract, for the payment of which an appropriation has not previously been made, shall be signed or executed until such contract and all estimates relating thereto shall have been laid before the Common Council, and an appropriation made therefor.

The appropriation called for by my predecessor was for cleaning the streets for the year 1855 based on the contracts then in existence. In consequence of the neglect of the contractors, a portion of the contracts were declared void by me, and I then, with your concurrence, proceeded to clean the streets until the balance of the contracts would expire.

The vast amount of filth, ashes, garbage, &c., that was left by the contractors in the streets, required an additional force of men and vehicles to remove the same, and of course adds greatly to the expense, in consequence of which the appropriation was reduced to a low figure, not leaving more than enough to carry the Department through to the first of August.

I, in accordance, therefore, with what I believe to be the true meaning and intent of the ordinance No. 494, submitted to the Board of Councilmen all the estimates and the names of the lowest bidders, together with the amount of each estimate, for confirmation, and also submitted a statement of the expenses for the last six months, asking for an appropriation at the same time.

As a public officer I feel anxious to promote the public good as far as lies in my power, and at the same time comply strictly with what I believe to be my duty.

My advertisement calls for proposals for cleaning the streets for one year from the date of the execution of the contract. Consequently, therefore, there should, according to the ordinance, be an appropriation made for the year named before I have the power to execute the same. Until the appropriation is made to cover the expenditure called for in the estimates, it would be involving the Department in difficulties of a serious nature, to give out contracts and have no money to pay them with.

These are my reasons for pursuing the course I have taken. I may be mistaken in my opinion, but am willing to be corrected if wrong. My intentions are to do right in this and all other matters appertaining to the department over which I preside. I can see no reasons, nor have any been offered to *me, to induce me to alter the couse I have taken* in this matter. It is now in the hands of the Common Council, and I am ready to fulfill their instructions immediately on the receipt of the same.

In the meantime I shall proceed to keep the City as clean as possible, and remit no exertion so long as the balance of the appropriation for 1855 may last, which will be probably one week more; after that time, I do not at present see how we can proceed without an appropriation from the Common Council.

In regard to the communication of Smith, Seckel & Co. to you, and which I have seen in the morning papers of to-day for the first time, I would respectfully state that they have not represented the facts of the case in a true and just light to you; for what purpose they have done so, I am at a loss to know.

At the opening of the estimates on the 12th inst., a large number of them were declared informal by the Comptroller; among these were the bids of Smith, Seckel & Co., all of which lacked the very important requisite called for by the ordinance, No. 498, namely: "It (the estimate) shall be verified by the oath in writing of the party making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true."

The omission of the affidavit, I think, was fatal to their estimates, and rendered them informal; but I finally, by the advice of the Corporation Counsel and the Comptroller, allowed them to make the affidavit within twenty-four hours, under the rule that errors of form may be so altered.

Whether this omission of an affidavit was an error of form or of substance, I leave to others to decide. To show that I have acted fairly in the matter, I not only allowed them twenty-four hours, but extended the time forty-eight hours longer, in order to accommodate them.

They state that I notified them to produce their securities, with a view of closing said contracts. This is false. I never did notify them for any such purpose; and they well knew and understood at the time that the persons who were willing to go their security, provided the contract was awarded to them, were only required to make an affidavit that they were worth the amount that they were willing to be bound for. This, I at the time repeatedly told them, and they so understood it. I also informed them repeatedly that they were only correcting the mistakes they had made in their estimates.

Immediately after they had so altered their estimates and made them in form, they, much to my surprise, demanded of me the instant execution of the contracts with them. This hasty and uncalled-for action on their part, I treated with the contempt it deserved, and informed them I should notify them when the contracts were ready, if they were confirmed by the Common Council. They then demanded blank copies of the contracts and bonds, for the purpose, I suppose, of making the contracts themselves.

As I consider myself perfectly able to conduct the business of this department, I, of course, declined to furnish the same.

In their card to you and the public, they state that their proposals are in due form of law. They do not state that they were so when presented, leaving the public to believe that they required no time for altering, and that they were, when presented, correct.

They also state that they were filed in due time, when the facts are that they were not filed in due form until the third day after they were offered; and I have my doubts whether they are even now legally filed.

There are other parties whose estimates are the lowest for six of the Wards. No complaints have been made by them of the action that has been taken by me in regard to all the estimates received. It seems singular that so much interest should be manifested entirely for this Company, and that the others, who are equally entitled to their claims, should be overlooked. For my part, I shall endeavor to deal equal and exact justice to all parties.

All complaints that may be made to you in regard to the streets will be attended to instantly by sending to this office. Many of the complaints are made without cause, by parties interested in bringing this department into disrepute.

Hoping that my views and decision may meet with your approval, I remain yours, respectfully,

J. E. Ebling,
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Police News.

ROBBERY OF A CLOTHING STORE IN BROADWAY.

On Sunday morning it was discovered that a gang of burglars had effected an entrance, by forcing open a door with a jimmy, into the clothing store of Mr. R. Powell, No. 206 Broadway, and stolen about $500 of ready-made clothing. The clothing warehouse was all in confusion, and at first it appeared as if not less than $2,000 worth of goods had been stolen; but on examining the premises down stairs in the rear, a large quantity of clothing was lying there bundled up ready for removal. The goods were taken up stairs, and information of the robbery was immediately sent to Mr. Powell, who resides in Elizabethtown, N. J. On arriving in the City he consulted with the Chief of Police, who gave the case into the hands of Captain Dowling of the Sixth Ward. He ordered the goods to be retaken down stairs and placed in the same position that the burglars had left them. Where the goods lay it was a matter of no difficulty to remove them and place them in a wagon and disappear in five minutes. In the rear of Mr. Powell's warehouse there are two lanes, one leading to Elm and another to Reade-street, into which it was intended to bring the wagon up there and remove the goods without being observed. The burglars, however, took the precaution to enter from Broadway. After the plans of the officers had been completed, Captain Dowling stationed officers Baker, Mahon and Gordon in the same room with the goods in the dark. After waiting patiently, till 2 o'clock, the officers heard the sound of footsteps proceeding down stairs. He stopped at the foot, placed his hand down, and felt a bundle, and immediately exclaimed "All right, boys, hurry up." He then ran up stairs, joined his companions, and went off. The officers allowed him to go, expecting that he and his comrades would return with a wagon for the goods. But, very unfortunately, a Mr. Robinson hearing the noise came out of the warehouse and met this fellow on the stairs, who drew out a pistol and exclaimed, "If you advance a step I will shoot you—if you attempt to follow me a step, I will put a bullet in you." Mr. Robinson was too much frightened at the sight of the weapon either to arrest or follow him, and he escaped. The officers remained in their hiding place till morning, still expecting the thieves to return, but unfortunately, one of the officers attached to the Chief, hearing of the robbery, and not knowing Captain Dowling was on the job, came to the rear part of the building with revolvers and made considerable noise, this no doubt frustrated the plans of the officers. The thieves were not particularly anxious to run into the hands of the officers. In the morning, when the Captain and his men left, they found three young men in a wagon prowling in the neighborhood. The officers immediately jumped into it and asked them where they were going. They said they were going to Washington Market. Their movements being suspicious, they were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house and locked up, where they remain. Mr. Robinson has identified one of them as being the burglar who presented the pistol at his breast and threatened to shoot him. They have also been identified as having applied for the loan of a wagon up-town. The wagon they were in was obtained at an old Jew's "fence" in Grand street, where they were to take the "swag." The accused are quite young men, and gave their names as Morris Edwards, Lewis Trainor and Henry Chesney.

A SECOND JACK SHEPARD.

Andrew McFall, a young man about 19 years of age, was arrested on Sunday evening by officers Bender and Birdsall as a suspicious character. He is supposed, says the Captain of the Eighteenth Ward, to be guilty of stealing and committing burglaries for the last six years. He has been arrested several times, but has always managed to escape from the officers. He was suspected by the officers of having committed a burglary in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The arrest was effected at his house, and while the officers were searching the premises he attempted to make good his escape a second time by throwing himself out of a window on the roof of an adjoining house. The officers determined to follow him up, gave chase over forty houses, and finally caught him in a hotel where he had obtained lodgings for the night. The officers after capturing him returned to where he had lived, and found concealed the proceeds of two burglaries. The accused was held by the magistrate for examination.

A GAME WOMAN—A BURGLAR SHOT.

Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, the house of Mr. Lindsay, No. 126 Eighth-avenue, was entered by two burglars through the entrance in the rear of the store. In the course of their peregrinations through the house they awoke Mrs. Lindsay, who fancied she heard some person in his house. Mr. Lindsay was wakened by the partner, who rose and after partially examining the house returned to bed; nobody was to be seen. Believing that it was only imagination, they went to sleep again and *were reawoke at 4 o'clock* by a slight noise in the adjoining room. On raising her head Mrs. Lindsay saw a light in the adjoining room and two burglars busy packing up her jewelry and clothing. Without waking her better half this time, she cautiously put her hand under the pillow, took out a six-shooter, and after adjusting it and taking deliberate aim she fired at the thief who had the property. The discharge apparently took effect, for he dropped his booty, exclaiming, "My God, Bill, I'm shot!" The thieves then darted out of the house, leaving the property behind them. The room was afterwards examined, when it was discovered that every drawer and chest in the house had been broken open and carefully overhauled.

POLICY DEALER.

Thomas Norr, an alleged dealer in policies, was arrested yesterday by Officer Webb, of the Lower Police Court, charged with dealing in the lottery and policy business. The books, &c., connected with the trade were taken into custody. The accused was held to answer in $500 by Justice Connolly.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND MURDER.

Sunday evening, between the hours of 11 and 12, a bold attempt was made by two ruffians to murder and then rob a man named John Boylston, as he was going through Mulberry-street at that hour. He received a rather dangerous stab in the side. Fortunately, Officer Boyle, of the Fourteenth Ward, was on hand at the time, and hearing the noise, rushed to his assistance. The murderers seeing the appearance of a Star, dashed off and attempted to escape. Boyle gave chase to one of them, and was on the eve of capturing him, when he turned round suddenly and hit the officer in the head with a slung shot, felling him senseless to the ground. The assassins then made good their escape. Boylston and the officer were taken to the Station-house, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. Jackson.

Stealing a Mantilla.

A woman named Mary Crucer was brought before Justice Welsh yesterday, charged with stealing a mantilla shawl and other wearing apparel, valued at $40, from Mrs. Simmers, No. 207 Delancey-street. She was held for further examination.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

REFUSING TO DO DUTY.

Joseph McDonald, one of the crew of the packet ship *Zurich*, was taken into custody for refusing to do duty. He was held to answer.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Hon. George F. Betts, U. S. C.

The United States vs. John Thomas and eight others.—The prisoners, all colored sailors, were arrested on *Friday* for refusing to go to sea in the *Hannibal*, on board which vessel, they had shipped for a voyage to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The act of mutiny and insubordination was proven by the Captain. The prisoners stated in their defence that from the conduct of the Captain towards them, they were afraid to go with him to a slaveholding place. They were all committed for trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In re. Emily Dege, by her next friend, vs. John H. Dege.—Divorce granted and alimony allowed, as stated in judgment, with costs.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Letter from Senator Jones of Tennessee, on the Presidential Question.

Memphis, Tenn., July 3, 1855.

From the Memphis Appeal.

Gentlemen: It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure, that I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d, concerning the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of the county of Lawrence, held on the 23d of June.

At this meeting composed of Whigs and Democrats, you kindly tender to the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson and myself, a public dinner, at such time during the month of July as may suit our convenience. For this unexpected expression of the kindness and confidence of a portion of the Whigs and Democrats of Lawrence, I beg to tender my grateful acknowledgments. Under ordinary circumstances it would afford me the sincerest pleasure to accept your invitation; but from considerations, both public and private, I feel myself constrained to decline the honor you propose. Impelled by convictions of duty to forbear any interference in the contest now going on in this State, I must forego the pleasure of meeting you on that interesting occasion. I trust, however, the day is not distant when I may without any violation of duty or trespass on the proprieties or delicacies of life, meet, mingle and confer freely and fully with my fellow citizens. When such occasion shall offer then I shall be happy to meet the Whigs and Democrats of Lawrence.

You are pleased to express your approbation of my views touching some of the new issues now before the country. My opinions on these questions have been formed, after most mature deliberation, and are the convictions of my best judgment; if they shall receive the endorsement of any portion of my fellow-citizens, I shall be gratified.

I think the introduction of any new question calculated to produce discord or alienation of feeling among the people of the South, at this time, most unfortunate and greatly to be deplored. That these collisions and conflicts should exist among the people of Tennessee, at a time like this, is to me matter, not only of surprise but deep regret. At other times when there was no threatened invasion of our rights, when no immediate danger surrounded our peculiar institutions; then such conflicts were not only harmless, but were doubtless productive of some good. But, gentlemen, we live in other times than the past, other and far different circumstances surround us; other considerations claim our attention; other duties demand our regard.

The time was when the question submitted to us for decision was, whether the principles and policy of Andrew Jackson or those of Henry Clay should prevail. On this question, we differed and divided. In the success of the one or the other, there was nothing dangerous to public liberty; nothing that threatened the permanence of our institutions then; and on such questions we could afford to differ—it was a contest of opinion, of policy and principles, and although at different times each of these great parties had their triumphs and defeats, still our rights, our liberties and the Union were secure, and the country went on prospering and to prosper.

But I repeat, other and different circumstances surround us; other necessities are upon us, and other duties command consideration. He must have been a very casual observer of the signs of the times, a very indifferent observer of passing events, if he has not seen the coming of a very different state of things. When these fierce political conflicts, which have marked the history of Tennessee for the past twenty years, existed, we were threatened with no immediate danger from the puny efforts of the enemies of our rights and institutions. They were then regarded as a few blind infatuated fanatics scattered over the country, "like angels visits, few and far between;" they and their efforts exciting scarcely any other feeling than that of pity or contempt. Then they and their plans and purposes had no other support than their feeble numbers and blind infatuation could supply; but now, grown in numbers, strengthened by madness, (*and our forbearance*) supported by law, they present themselves in bold, arrogant defiance, threatening the destruction of our rights; even, at the expense of the Union.

In the past few months we have seen these enemies of the South; these revilers of our fathers; these haters of our institutions; these traitors to the Constitution; assuming the most defiant attitude, marshaling their forces and boldly proclaiming their purpose to exterminate Slavery from the land.

Listen at Mr. Wilson, the other day at Philadelphia, a Delegate to the American Convention. Addressing the South and Southern Delegates, he said: "*You have had the past—the future is ours.*" And still later, John P. Hale, Senator elect from New-Hampshire, addressing an assembly at Concord, said: "I hold our duty to be this—Forgetful of all past differences—of all divisions and names, sects and parties—to be true men, and in the *free States* to come up in one solid phalanx, and give efficacy and effect to the *sentiments and convictions of our hearts.*" These might be regarded as empty gasconade, or the more harmless threatenings of lunacy; but let us not deceive ourselves. These threats come not only in form, but they are sustained by the solemn sanctions of many of the States of this Union. One after another, most if not all of the Non-Slaveholding States, have, in some form or other, given their sanction to, and approval of, this crusade against Slavery. Most, if not all of the Free States, I repeat, have given aid and comfort to this infamous movement. Some, by the election of Abolition Senators; some, by resolutions denunciatory of Southern institutions; some, by a declared purpose to abrogate laws passed for the protection of Southern property, in conformity with the express requirements of the Constitution; some, by an open and shameless nullification of laws passed by Congress; some, by an invasion of the sanctuary of the Judiciary. Thus, in some form or other, most of the Free States have recorded their hostility to us, and joined these conspirators and traitors against the Constitution and our sacred rights.

In a crisis like this, what does patriotism and self-preservation suggest to the people of Tennessee, and the entire South? An abandonment of petty hostilities, a burying of ancient feuds and prejudices, and a union of all for the sake of the Union—a union of the South for the safety of the South—a union of all hearts and hands for the protection of our rights, the maintenance of our honor, and the preservation of the Constitution, and the Union as it exists, under the Constitution. These are the high considerations to which I would invite you, and which seem to me to merit the respect and attention of every patriot.

For the expression of these opinions I know I subject myself to the imputation of being called an Alarmist—an Agitator—a Sectionalist. Be it so. If to warn my countrymen of an impending danger constitutes an alarmist, I am one; if to denounce the schemes and purposes of a band of traitors and conspirators, as infamous as ever disgraced any age of the world, makes an agitator, I am one; if to maintain the rights of Tennessee, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and resistance to this horde of vandals, makes a sectionalist, I am one. The danger that threatens us is, to my mind, so manifest, that I feel I should be guilty of moral treason if I did not raise my warning voice. It may—probably will—be disregarded; be it so—my skirts are clear.

To such as may be ready to denounce me as an agitator—one seeking to foster sectional jealousies and prejudices—an enemy to the quiet repose of the country—to such an one, I would propose one simple and solemn question: In the present attitude of things, in the present organization of parties, with their discords and dissensions, *are we not likely to see an open, avowed and sworn enemy of our institutions elected to the Presidency in the next election?* I ask is not such a result possible—even probable? In my judgment, *such a result is not only probable, but, unless something should occur not now seen,* I think it a *matter of fearful certainty.* In the present state of party excitement and party hostilities, is it not certain that we shall have three, it may be four, candidates in the field for the Presidency. No one doubts that the Democratic party will have its candidate. It is equally certain that the American party will have theirs; and it is doubly certain that the Abolitionists will have theirs. To these may possibly be added a Whig candidate. That there will be three candidates, as things now stand, is absolutely certain. If so, what will be the inevitable result? Can an election be made by the people? So to suppose is to betray a wanton ignorance of the strength of parties, and the means and appliances that will be brought into requisition by each, to secure its triumph. With three candidates in the field, I hold it to be self-evident that no election can be made by the people. If not, of course it will devolve on the House of Representatives to make a President; and what follows? *Does not every informed man know that a majority of the next House is decidedly Anti-Slavery—a majority of them the sworn and deadly enemies of Slavery.* With the election in their hands, to doubt the result is to doubt our senses. When this shall happen, then our folly and infatuation will be as palpable as it will be culpable and fatal.

If there be anything in these suggestions—and I think there is—what is the momentous question that addresses itself to every patriot, every lover of his country. That question is, or ought to be, what can be done to avert a catastrophe so fearful—so fatal to all the hallowed memories of the past, and all the bright anticipations of the future. This is a question of fearful magnitude, and I would that some one was endowed with that wisdom or prophetic ken that would enable them to speak with certainty, and whose voice would be heard and respected. But there are none such, and we are left to reason, unaided by inspiration, to comprehend the danger and apply the remedy. You will pardon the boldness of one so humble as myself for offering a suggestion (I do not presume to advise, I merely suggest) which, in his judgment, offers the only sure and certain escape from such a calamity. It is the earnest conviction of my judgment that the danger is imminent, and the remedy one, and only *one.*

A union of sound national, conservative, constitutional men, of *all parties, all creeds and all sections*—standing upon the Constitution, with its compromises—maintaining the rights of each and all of the States, as guaranteed by the Constitution—furnishes a safe, certain escape. I believe there are conservative men enough in the Union to preserve it, if they can be brought to unite and cooperate together for that purpose. Can such a union of the good and patriotic of all parties be effected? *That is the question.* My confidence in the justice, honor and patriotism of the American people will not allow me to doubt. Is there not virtue and patriotism enough in the American people to save their country from disunion and all the evils and horrors that may flow from it? May not men of all parties, all creeds and all sections, forbear for a season? May they not forego for a day the indulgence of their predilections and party advancements? May not the Whig and the Democrat forget for a day their loves, and stand together for the Constitution and the country? May not the man of the North, the South, the East and the West forget his locality, and remember his country, and his country only? To doubt, then, is to doubt our virtue, our patriotism and our nationality; yea, it is to doubt man's capacity for self-government. I ask no man to surrender his principles or his opinions on all minor matters; let us agree to disagree; let us stand together until this issue is settled—until our rights are accorded to us, and the Union saved.

I, as you know, have ever been a Whig. I am still one, and, so far as the recognition of the correctness of principles go, I expect to live and die one; but the principles and policy of this or all parties weigh but little with me when put in the scale against the preservation of the Union, and the institutions under which we have lived and grown to be a mighty nation. I, for myself, shall continue to vindicate on all proper occasions, such measures as I think conducive to the general good and public welfare. I shall stand by the Constitution in all its requirements, maintaining all its guarantees—at all times, at all places, and under all circumstances, and at all hazards. I shall maintain the equality of all the States, defending them from aggressions, come when they may, and from whom they may.

This is my creed—this my faith—this my platform; whether I stand on it alone, or with the many, is a matter of little importance to me. It is the conviction of my head—has the approval of my heart, and, when these lead, I am content to follow.

I owe to the people of Tennessee a debt of gratitude that I can never repay; they have made me all that I am, and it is due to frankness and candor that I should speak plainly.

With profound respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

James C. Jones.

To Messrs. Wm. Chaffin, Jacob Springer, S. A. Carroll, W. J. Buchanan, Committee.

Restoration of Arms to the Military of Cincinnati.

A few days since, it was stated that Gen. Sergent, of Cincinnati, had demanded the arms in possession of certain companies, composed of Irish and German citizens—which demand was not complied with. This proceeding of the General was based upon alleged insubordination on the part of the military, in refusing, on the Fourth of July last, to join in a procession from which, we believe, a certain class of citizens were excluded. Upon their refusal to deliver up the arms, Gen. Sergent forcibly seized upon and carried away the property, and, it was said by a Cincinnati paper, gave a portion of it to a negro company.

It seems, however, that Gov. Medill does not approve of the action of the General, and has ordered the arms not only to be returned, but has appointed over that officer a superior, who will see that the views of the Commander-in-Chief are carried out.

The *Columbian* says: Considerable excitement was caused in military circles, yesterday, by the reception of an order from Gov. Medill, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of Ohio, commanding the restoration of the arms to the Sarsfield Guards, from whom Gen. Sergent had taken them, on account of their refusal to obey his orders and parade on the Fourth of July, with the other companies under his command. The Government has not only restored the arms to the Irish soldiers, but has appointed George E. Pugh, Esq., Major General of this Division. Mr. Pugh took the necessary oath of office yesterday morning, and will, of course, enter immediately upon the duties for which he was appointed, and will have a sharp eye upon Gen. Sergent, who will be subordinate to him, as well as watchful regard for the feelings of the Irish and German companies, so that they shall not be compelled to obey any orders that they do not like.

Riot and Bloodshed in Louisville, Ky.

From the Louisville Courier, July 20.

At a late hour on Wednesday night a gang of lawless ruffians—the same, no doubt, who have been committing numerous cowardly and brutal excesses in the lower part of the city—made an attack upon the houses of Mr. F. Quinn. Several of his houses were stoned and much defaced. The property is between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Mrs. Sweeny's house, at the corner of Eleventh and Monroe streets, was stoned, and much damaged. Mr. Hegan's house was also stoned, and the windows broken. A woman, Mrs. Lee, was shot through the arm. No arrests were made. Threats of burning the property last night were uttered.

A Mr. Alford, on Main-street, received a stray shot in the arm from the crowd. The cowardly miscreants who committed these midnight deeds, of course, were not recognized. They are a set of fellows who prowl around among the people whenever any public speaking takes place, and display their prowess by attacking defenceless persons, not permitting even females to escape.

We have several good watchmen in the lower Wards, but there are not enough of them; and, unless our new Mayor takes the affair in hand, and organizes a stronger police force, the good citizens of that locality will have to combine, and ferret the rascals out. The Mayor has a fund set apart for such cases, and for the credit of the city, we hope he will use it. A malicious rumor was started, that fire-arms were concealed in the Catholic Church on Thirteenth-street, which was promptly allayed by the Church doors being thrown open by the Priest in charge, and the building searched. Of course, nothing warlike was found.

Atrocious Murder in New-Orleans.

The *Delta* of the 11th says: Two men named Henry and Franquois, worked as wood-choppers on the railroad, just below the Gentilly road. On last Friday they quarreled about some trivial matter, and then apparently made it up. Mr. Breiler, their employer, paid them both off Saturday night and discharged them. On Sunday they were not seen; but on Monday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, they went into a grocery on the Gentilly road, opposite the old Louisiana race track, to have a drink, and shortly after left and went towards the old Bayou Bridge. Yesterday morning Franquois returned to the grocery by himself—but there was a strange man close by, with a gun on his shoulder—and took a drink. The stranger did not come in with him. They then left. Yesterday morning, after the events above related, had taken place, just before daylight, several wood-choppers and fishermen who happened to be going down the railroad, heard groans but could not ascertain from whence they proceeded. After daylight, however, the body of Henry was found and brought to the Watch-House. On examining the body it was discovered that he had received five blows on the head with a very heavy blunt instrument, supposed to be the butt-end of a gun, and seven others on different parts of his body, which had been given with a stick that was found near his body, two of his ribs having been broken by these last named blows.

On Saturday last Captain De Breveer and the officers of the French frigate *Capricieuse* were publicly received by the civic authorities of Quebec, Canada.

The salary of the Professors in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was fixed at $2,200 by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its late session in Nashville.

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1855.

[illegible] PRINTING.

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How Stands the Alliance between France and England now!

When we read of the bickerings between the French and English chiefs before Sebastopol, we are apt to pass them over as unworthy of notice, or, at most, regard them as temporary jealousies to be entirely dissipated by the next success of the Allied arms. In themselves these differences may indeed be trifling, but taken with other events that mark this momentous era of European history, they are not insignificant, and cannot fail to attract attention. Hereditary foes since the days of Alfred, opposed in race, language, religion and sympathies, the French and English people, or rather the French and English Governments, have been drawn together for mutual support against a common enemy, who was threatening to eclipse, or at least to overshadow them. France, too, has her laurels to win back; she has the stain of a hundred defeats to wipe out, and the persecution of an idolized chief to avenge. England has for centuries been to her an omnipresent enemy, ready to foil her designs and check her progress, and therefore, the pretence that the parchment alliance between Victoria and Napoleon is a veritable alliance between the French and English people, has always been regarded in this country as a tale too idle to cram down the throats of reflecting men.

To demonstrate the national feeling in France against England, we translate the following extracts from a most remarkable article published in the *Presse* of 1846. It was written in answer to the *Commerce*, the then ministerial organ, and is worth an attentive perusal. The *Presse* of 1846 says:

"The *Commerce*, whom we imagined we had convinced, repeats its assertions on the question of alliances, and maintains that on the ground of national sympathies, as well as on that of material interests, there can be nothing better for France than an alliance with England. In this opinion the *Commerce* stands alone. We have demonstrated that England is hostile to all the great interests in the pursuit of which France is engaged. Those who think otherwise had better study the negotiations and treaties on which is based the *régime* established in Europe since 1815. . . The *Commerce* is wrong in supposing that, with it, we have admitted that the designs of Russia on a portion of the Ottoman Empire are opposed to French interests. We are convinced of no such thing. If the Ottoman Empire is doomed, and Constantinople must fall into the hands of Russia, *France, in the organization of a new equilibrium, may find sufficient compensation to reconcile her to such an arrangement.* . . . . . But the real question is, whether France cannot find in Europe a more advantageous alliance than the one from which she has been delivered. The question is, whether in view of these coming events which a wise policy should foresee, France ought not to be prepared for the naval struggle that at no distant date must take place between her and England. There is an alliance which seems distinctly marked out for such a crisis. England has three great enemies to her maritime power: France, who has to prevent her oppressing Europe; Russia, who is her rival in Asia; and the United States, whose preponderance in America she disputes. When these three great naval powers shall have united for a simultaneous attack on England, in Europe, in America, and in Asia, then this colossal power shall cease to oppress the world. This is the end that statesmen should have ever before their eyes if they would emancipate Europe and insure the freedom of the seas. And we, who can never forget the debt we owe England for the past, will hail with joy any step that would prepare the world for this triple alliance of salvation against a common enemy."

Girardin's paper, it is true, is *now* very friendly to Great Britain; but the real feelings of a people are not to be sought for in professions of attachment to a nation with which it stands in temporary connection of interest.

There are other portions of the extracts we have given that deserve attention. It is folly to suppose that British statesmen have entered on this war against their own national interests, or without any definite object in view. The plea that, out of disinterested affection for the Turk, England has taken up arms to her own detriment, is too absurd and too shallow to deceive any one who has followed the course of this Eastern question. Nor will the excuse avail, that she is fighting for her Indian possessions. They have been barely menaced; but even if they were invaded, a well disciplined army of 300,000 men is ready and able to defend them. No—the aim of England in girding up her strength for this conflict has been *to secure her naval supremacy*. Her statesmen, like the French journalist, have long since foreseen that an alliance between France and Russia—not to speak of America—must sooner or later take place. A union between two such maritime powers would seriously threaten the naval ascendancy of England, and loosen, perhaps forever, the tenure by which she holds her present position among the nations of the earth. Hence she has turned the Eastern complications to her own advantage, by raising a barrier to the efficiency of any future union between France and Russia. Her designs have gradually been developed, and now, "to reduce Sebastopol and *destroy the Russian Black Sea fleet*," is boldly proclaimed as the end and aim of the war. Herein we see unmistakable signs of British Diplomacy, for if this admitted aim is achieved, it can serve no earthly purpose but *England's special interest*. She will thereby be delivered from at least one dreaded rival to her maritime ascendancy—the other can be dealt with at a future period. Absorbed in the chances of the Crimean campaign, people have not turned aside to reflect that, notwithstanding her reverses before Sebastopol, England alone, of the four combatants, has been the gainer in this contest. She entered it with the object of crushing Russia's maritime power, and she has succeeded so far that the Russian Black Sea fleet is already nearly destroyed. The fall of Sebastopol would complete its annihilation, and for some time prevent its reconstruction. Napoleon may have visionary ideas of being one day enthroned in Constantinople, but he may find himself outwitted by his ally. Perhaps a future quarrel with him may afford an opportunity to *perfide Albion*, with the aid of "her ancient and honorable ally the Czar," to destroy the French fleet as she has destroyed the Russian. More wonderful things have happened in our day. But be this as it may, the question of the *freedom of the seas*, alluded to by the French journalist, has been mooted, and it is somewhat significant that Gibraltar, which commands the Mediterranean, is being strengthened on so vast a scale, that even the indolent Spaniard has become anxious to know what these new fortifications may mean!

Those who talk about England's decline, and fix her position as a third or fourth rate power, because she has lost 30,000 men before Sebastopol, talk twaddle. The loss of ten such armies would only serve to unveil her resources and bring out the indomitable energy of her people. She is a maritime power. Her commerce establishes her rank among nations, and her navy is strong enough to foster, guard and watch over that commerce in every quarter of the globe. When the first shows symptoms of decay, or the latter is powerless to protect, then, and not till then, will Great Britain lose her prestige, and fall from the lofty position she has for centuries occupied. Her successor, as mistress of the seas, is even now at her side, moving along with rapid strides, but that successor is neither France nor Russia, nor any of the worn out nations of the Old World.

Runaway Negroes.

Information is wanted of Jane, David and Isaac, three persons owing service to Mr. John H. Wheeler, of Virginia, American Envoy to Central America. The three are supposed to be in this City. A week ago they were in full enjoyment of all the patriarchal advantages of servitude; and in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, in spite of their teeth, they were wrested from the very arms, so to speak, of an indulgent master, and amid severe but fruitless struggles, baptized into the chilly experience of freedom, and other prerogatives attending the earning and eating their own bread and butter. Their freedom was as involuntary as their servitude. They were probably unfamiliar with classic letters, and did not know that "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." It was Mr. Passmore (Qu. Pass-'em-o'er?) Williamson who struck it for them, not without some resistance on their part; but once at liberty they seem to find it so genial and kindly, that Mr. Wheeler may wait in vain at Philadelphia in the hope of whistling or bird-liming them back. Fugitives from freedom are so much rarer than fugitives from Slavery, that no act of Congress seems necessary for their capture and restoration.

For some days we have waited in the hope of reasoning ourselves into some sympathy for Mr. Wheeler. His case is a hard one, we have argued—at least, in one point of view. There were probably three or four thousand dollars' worth of souls and bodies, wholly his property, and which he desired to carry with him to the Isthmus, where voluntary service is costly, and official salaries minute. How much cheaper it would be for Mr. Wheeler to be served gratuitously. How natural to wish those about him in a foreign land who have perhaps from childhood shared his bread and his shelter; and, it is not impossible, his very blood. What state and weight it might lend to his mission to have it attended by a train of slaves. What danger in leaving behind him property so liable to lavish itself in the purchase of superfluous freedom. Mr. Wheeler exposed himself to all the perils of a transit over free soil in order to have the dignity and comfort of his little colored escort. Thus much may be said for him.

Per contra, there is much may be said against him. Mr. Wheeler may be presumed to know *that slaves voluntarily brought* to the Free States have been pronounced free. The Lemmon case cannot have escaped his notice. Admitting the remote possibility of *that case being so adjudicated* as to enable slave owners *in transitu* to carry their live stock over our soil, such is not now the law; and, unless covetous of an opportunity to *test the question personally*, the Envoy exposed himself for the slightest possible gain, namely, the saving of the wages of three servants for a year or two, to peril of a very considerable loss—namely, the loss of their services for life. The venture, having turned out badly for him, has left him no right to complain. There is no hook about it on which to hang sympathy.

Mr. Wheeler may also be supposed to know that Slavery is not permitted to exist in Central America. That confederation was the first State in the world to follow the lead of France in abolishing negro Slavery; the decree to that effect bearing date April, 1824. Since then involuntary servitude has been unknown in any of the States. With what possible notion, therefore, of decency or respectability, could Mr. Wheeler thus propose to introduce slaves into a free community—a community where the importation of such cattle is by law pronounced to be piracy? To justify this piece of disrespect did he rely upon his credit as Envoy? To cover an act at once so silly, gratuitous and illegal, did he rely upon our national flag? Possibly no notice would have been taken of his presumption. Apprehension of difficulty might have silenced remonstrance. Is it the part of a gentleman to avail himself deliberately of such apprehension; to count upon it for immunity from the penalty of a misdemeanor? Had Mr. Wheeler been named Minister at St. James, could he have ventured upon going, like Vich Ian Vohr, with "his tail on?" Let us suppose, on the other hand, that Central American laws had taken their course, liberating the three slaves at the city of Guatemala, as they have been liberated at Philadelphia. What security have we that Mr. Wheeler would not have made such an event a source of difficulty between his own Government and those to which he is accredited; would not have procured, like Borland, the annihilation of the offending town? Could he be denied, with the transaction at Greytown standing, as a precedent, unrepudiated? If Government descends to be the instrument of private vengeance and private profit, must it not do as much for its own diplomatic agent, having, as he has, and the others had not, a shallow pretence of right on his side?

Upon the whole, therefore, we can get up no sympathy with Mr. Wheeler. The flight of his fugitives has probably saved us a disagreeable complication in Central America, where we have already involved ourselves sufficiently. It has spared us the first instance of a Republican Minister trailing slaves after him to his scene of duty, in contempt of local law. It has preserved us, we feel assured, from various records which unpleasant events on the Isthmus, arising from this pertinacity, had it succeeded, would have furnished these columns. It will induce Mr. Wheeler to procure better and cheaper service for money than his runaways would have afforded him for love. In fact, we are rather disposed to regard the subject a fair one for congratulations; and tendering them, we add a bit of advice, that if Jane, David and Isaac, sated with the sweets of liberty, return to the bosom of their master, he will have the good sense to carry them back to Old Virginia, and go to Guatemala without them. The institution is peculiar; let it remain so.

Castle Garden Emigration Depot.

Whatever difference of opinion might at one time have existed respecting the propriety of converting Castle Garden into a reception depôt for emigrants, we believe it is now generally conceded that it is admirably adapted for that purpose. The citizens will in future be relieved from the distressing scenes which they were frequently compelled to witness, as the long line of half clad and destitute emigrants defiled from the ships, and scattered themselves over the City. While some went wandering about, looking for the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, others were thrown in contact with the festering mass of crime and immorality which accumulates in every large city. Before many of the emigrants could reach the Commissioners' office, they were seized by the land sharks who swarmed around the wharves and beset every avenue leading from the docks.

The arrangements which the Commissioners of Emigration will now be enabled to make for the reception and dispatch of emigrants from Castle Garden, will have the effect of preventing much of the misery and crime which resulted from the old system, which cast strangers, without a friend or proper counsel, on the streets. They found it difficult, even if so inclined, to make their way to Anthony-street; and, when once arrived, there was not half accommodation for the numbers seeking relief. They were frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather on the open street. Their thin garments but too frequently afforded slight protection from the cold or rain, while scenes of a degrading and demoralizing tendency were too frequently exposed to the public gaze. Thus it fared with the outcast poor of every land—the unrequited toilers on the domains of European aristocrats—who sought our shores to live under the protection of our free institutions, and give their loyalty and labor to this country. But that was no fault of the Commissioners, for they did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the emigrant, and improve the existing state of things. We are glad that they have at length succeeded, by obtaining possession of Castle Garden. We are certain that even those who clung with heroic fidelity to the chivalrous traditions of the past, and looked upon the present disposition of Castle Garden as a kind of desecration, will admit the many advantages which the change will confer upon the entire community.

The *alterations* and arrangements for the reception of the emigrants are nearly complete. The ship will come up to a landing place within the *area of the building*, which *is shut out* from any other communication with the shore. When the passengers leave the vessel they can procure refreshments which will be there prepared for them. If they wish to remain over night and not proceed at once on their journey, they will be also accommodated with sleeping places; but if they choose to press forward immediately their extra baggage is weighed, tickets handed them for the entire route, every information afforded, and thus they are rescued from the sharpers and sent to their destination with security and dispatch. If they wish to remain in the City for a few days, their property is stowed away in the baggage room, and they are directed to proper boarding houses over which the Commissioners will keep a watchful eye; so that no extortion, overcharge or imposition of any kind will be allowed to take place. If they remain in New-York they will obtain whatever information they may require, without the risk of being deceived and fleeced by the different intelligence offices. There is a cool fountain of pure water playing under the dome of the building, which will be grateful to those who are just issuing from the crowded and pestilent holds of the emigrant vessels. There are also large baths provided for purposes of ablution, which will supply a want that had been hitherto severely felt and was the fruitful source of disease. On the whole, we believe that the present arrangements made for emigrants at the Battery will exercise a beneficial influence on the morals of the City, diminish crime, and confer many benefits upon the entire community.

Mr. Peabody's Dinner.

Our distinguished and wealthy countryman in London, Mr. Peabody, the Banker, has acquired almost as great a reputation for his munificence in dinner-giving as some of those magnificent old Romans, who used to permit their guests to put into their pockets at the end of the feast the gold and jeweled cups out of which they had drank. But it is not as *bon vivant* that our wealthy countryman gives his great dinners, but as a patriot citizen keeping up the honor of his native land in the foreign country in which he resides. Mr. Peabody not only dines all the distinguished Americans who visit London, but on every return of our national holiday he celebrates the occasion by a grand dinner at Willis' Rooms, at which all his countrymen are invited who happen to be in London, besides many distinguished foreigners, among whom we have always noticed the name of Sir J. Emerson Tennent, who seems to be engaged for the express purpose of making a speech in reply to the toast in honor of the Queen. Sir James Emerson Tennent is a member of the Board of Trade, an Irishman by birth, and once a member of Parliament for Belfast. His title was conferred upon him by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, so that he is only a simple Knight, but in the absence of a nobleman, or a baronet, his title sounds very well at a Fourth of July dinner. Sir Emerson's name was not originally Tennent,—he took that name on marrying his wife, who was an heiress.

The munificence and hospitality of Mr. Peabody towards his countrymen who visit London are worthy of all praise, and his patriotism in celebrating the glorious Fourth by a grand dinner should entitle him to most grateful consideration; but still, as there are generally some two or three hundred Americans in London who very naturally may desire to keep up the day, they would probably prefer to dine together at their own cost, so that all who chose might unite in the celebration, to being the guests of one of their countrymen, with whom the celebration is now rather too exclusively a personal affair. A Fourth of July dinner in London, or in any other foreign city, ought to be a national festival in which all our countrymen may join who feel inclined; but, when a private entertainment is given, at which the most distinguished Americans are invited, it deprives any other festival of the *éclât* which it would have from a meeting of all the Americans then in London. At Mr. Peabody's last dinner, which was given at Willis' Rooms, he had the honor of ex-President Fillmore's company, and several gentlemen, it seems, came from Liverpool, Southampton and Paris, to join in the festivities. Sir James Emerson Tennent was on hand, as usual, to respond to the toast in honor of the Queen, but the accounts which we have seen of the festival do not mention that the portrait of Her Majesty had been borrowed for the occasion as it was on the previous Fourth of July, at which Mr. Sickles took such deep offence. Next year it would be well enough for all our countrymen who may be in London to celebrate the day by a public dinner, to which Mr. Peabody might be invited as a guest, as a compliment for his munificence in celebrating the day at his own expense in other years.

London Particular.

As imported liquors are now the only kinds of intoxicating drinks sold by conscientious publicans, who are scrupulous about breaking the law, it is well enough for conscientious drinkers to know what sort of liquids they are driven by the force of circumstances to take into their systems. For the purpose of enlightening this, we trust not very numerous, class of our readers, we copy from a late London paper, in another column, the evidence of a London wine merchant named Osborne,—a name, by the way, well known among wine dealers,—giving the particulars of the manner in which condemned sour wines are made into fine *old Ports in the* London Docks. Port Wine is still a favorite medicinal beverage which many physicians, and nearly all nurses, prescribe for ladies who are not so well as could be expected, and for dyspeptics with weak digestions. Among all wines, that are given or used "as a medicine," none stand so high as the L. P. or *London Particular*. Liquor from the London Docks has a traditional character for purity and excellence among old topers, and, in fact, we *believe* that *it is pretty generally* considered that whatever comes out of the vaults of the London Dock Company, must be beyond suspicion of having undergone any *mixing* or "muddling" processes. The evidence of Mr. Osborne as to the manner in which he purchased a quantity of wretched stuff through a *broker*, and, after mixing with it certain quantities of bad brandy and other materials, raised it to the standard of fine old port, will be rather startling to "the lovers of a glass of rich, crusty old port." The whole manufacture of the wine was carried on in the vaults of the Docks, it seems, and the Company make a regular charge for the use of vats in which the manufacture of wine is carried on.

Port wines, which are brought to this country direct from Oporto, are not much better than those that come out of the London Docks. They are manufactured out of all sorts of materials expressly for this market; and as the oidium has so seriously reduced the usual production of the vine, the customary supply of "fine old port" must be produced by some artificial means. If our wine-drinkers, or at least those who prefer Port for their "stomachs' sake," must have this kind of drink, they should make it themselves, and they would know what sort of mixtures they are swallowing. It is very well to drink it "neat as imported" by those who have conscientious or constitutional scruples as to the Prohibitory law; but, in an economical point of view, it would be much cheaper to use the domestic article, as logwood, alcohol and molasses are much cheaper here than in Oporto.

Commissioner Ebling's Reply to the Mayor.

It is doing the people a good service when public officers communicate with each other on official business through the medium of the newspapers, for then we all have an opportunity of learning something of the manner in which the public interests are attended to, and of the motives, which are often inscrutable, that influence our municipal functionaries. The Mayor and the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps have adopted the very excellent plan of addressing each other through the columns of the daily papers, and the public will be greatly benefited by it. Messrs. Smith, Seckel & Co., the proprietors of the street sweeping machines, having written to the Mayor complaining that Commissioner Ebling refused to give them the contracts for cleaning the streets during the coming year, the Mayor publishes their letter, together with one to the Commissioner demanding his reasons for withholding the contracts, and notifying him that he, the Mayor, would take it upon himself to clean the streets unless the Commissioner attended to his duty. The Commissioner replies in a rather tart letter, which will be found in another column, giving his reasons, which are as plenty as blackberries, for not completing the contracts with the proprietors of the machines; and also informing the Mayor that he "shall proceed to keep the City as clean as possible," an assurance which we trust will be fully carried out, for it is possible to keep the City much cleaner than it is kept now.

Some of Mr. Ebling's reasons appear to be perfectly good, and we have no doubt that he acts in conformity with sound advice; but we hope that between the Mayor, the Commissioner and the machines, the City will not be neglected, and the streets allowed to accumulate the filth which at this season of the year will be so fatal to the public health.

Governor Jones and the Presidency.

We publish in another column an interesting letter from Governor Jones, of Tennessee, in reply to one tendering to him and Gen. Nicholson a public dinner. Governor Jones has hitherto been regarded as less ultra and sectional in his views than most of the prominent politicians of the Southern States. This letter, however, shows that he has become quite as zealous and proscriptive in his Pro-Slavery notions as the most violent of his compeers. He thinks that, unless the Southern States unite for the promotion and protection of their own interests, *some person who is opposed to Slavery* will inevitably be elected to the Presidency. Such a consummation ought to be prevented at any hazard, and he accordingly recommends the abandonment of all party ties and relations, and the union of the whole South, to avert so dire a catastrophe.

It would certainly be a novelty in our history to find a man in the Presidential chair who did not regard Slavery as a blessing, and who was not prepared to concede whatever might be demanded on its behalf. Practically, moreover, opposition to Slavery, however moderate, has been treated as a disqualification for office. We believe this is the first time when it has been distinctly proclaimed, that no man is eligible to the Presidency who doubts the justice and economy of the Slave system. This is the sentiment that, in some quarters, is considered *national*.

Another Astor-place Riot.

When we wrote the brief paragraph in relation to the rudeness of the assistants at the Astor Library, which we did at the request of a young lady, we had not the least expectation of bringing down upon our heads such an avalanche of complaints of a similar character. But the number of those who have felt themselves impelled to give their testimony to the truth of, the young lady's statement, proves that there was a necessity for the complaint being made, and we cannot have a doubt that there will be a wholesome reform in the manners of the librarians. A gentleman engaged in literary employments informs us that in consequence of the rudeness of one of the librarians in Astor-place, he was compelled to pay $25 to the Society Library for the privilege of examining certain works which he could as well have obtained at the Astor, if he had been willing to submit to the insulting rudeness of the assistant librarian.

The late Bernard Hart.

The death of this aged and highly respected citizen merits more than the simple notice which in the daily papers of Saturday last announced the event. Mr. Hart was born in England in the year 1764, and arrived in this City at the age of 13, alone and unknown. His intelligence, enterprise and integrity soon enabled him to engage in business, and he became in time a thriving merchant, in partnership with Anthony Lispenard. Mr. Hart was a Major in General Morton's Division of New-York State Militia, and upon the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was appointed by Governor Tompkins Division Quarter-Master, with the rank of Colonel, a position which he retained until peace was established. During the fever of 1795 Mr. Hart and his friends, the late Mr. Seixas and Isaac Levy, remained in the City when it was nearly deserted by those whom the pestilence had not attacked. They visited the infected districts ministering to the wants and alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate, and it is a remarkable fact that each of these gentlemen lived until they had attained their ninety-first year, retaining the possession of their faculties and quietly passing from earth, from "nature's mere exhaustion." For many years the venerable subject of this imperfect memorial was Secretary of the Board of Brokers, an office which his advanced age compelled him to resign in the month of March last. He was the sole surviving member of a Social Club, composed of some ten or twelve of our most distinguished citizens, which was known as the "House of Lords," and which met some sixty years ago at a public house in Wall-street, kept by one Baker or Barker, and subsequently at the old Bank Coffee House, afterwards kept by our fellow-citizen, William Niblo.

There are many incidents in the long and well spent life of Mr. Hart, which might be detailed as illustrative of his indomitable energy, firmness and integrity of character, but which cannot be compressed in the limited space of a notice of this description. He was married in 1806 to Rebecca, the daughter of the late Benjamin Seixas, and lived to see a large family grow up around him occupying respectable, prosperous and honorable positions in society. A distinguishing trait in the character of our deceased friend, was his scrupulous regard to truth—falsehood could find no existence in his heart, or utterance from his lips, and he never was known to speak in terms of detraction of a human being. As a husband, he was devotedly attached to the companion of his choice—as a father, fond and indulgent, ruling his children by love, and receiving from them in return that reverence and affection which rendered his declining years unqualifiedly happy. Sincere in his friendships, faithful to all the trusts which he was called upon to discharge, there was "a daily beauty in his life" which won for him the affection and respect of all who knew him, and rendered his existence a model worthy of universal imitation; and its close, we may believe from its calmness and tranquillity, indicated that his spirit has gone to meet the eternal and blissful reward of virtue and of righteousness.

J. B. P.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute.

The Managers of the American Institute have secured the Crystal Palace, in which to hold their Twenty-seventh Annual Fair. Premiums of gold and silver medals and diplomas will be awarded on the recommendation of competent judges. The Managers invite contributions from every department of art and industry. Circulars, containing full particulars, can be obtained at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BYDESHLER'S PILLS. FEVER AND AGUE.
No. 14.
From Rev. H. A. Raymond.
VISCHER'S FERRY, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1854.
DEAR SIR—* * * * Those who have used your Pills appear to be perfectly satisfied. Yours,
HENRY A. RAYMOND.

Again: NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 6, 1854.
This is to certify that my mother-in-law, aged 65, had a very severe attack of chills and fever, so much that they confined her to the bed, and reduced her to a very weak state. The chills occurred every day, were very severe, and her appetite was totally lost. I procured a box of your Pills and gave them according to directions, when she was greatly relieved—almost immediately. She had no chill after the first dose, and her appetite and strength restored. She is now in the country in her usual health. It is with great pleasure we commend your Pills for Fever and Ague.
BENJAMIN V. ACKERMAN, [illegible].

Sold at the Depôt, No. 243 Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN. By E. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Albany; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—NO POISON!—RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the natural antidote to Malaria, which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and Ague sufferers will please notice that it is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the market which does not contain arsenic, quinine, strychnine, or other poisonous drugs; and to prove this the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.
I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.
JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.
GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. 128 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS.

TIME AND MONEY SAVED BY CALLING AT NO. 104 Bowery. Those in want of light, elastic and durable SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS, will find the largest assortment in the City, offered at prices much below what is ordinarily paid. Call, examine and compare.
A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers,
(the old stand,) No. 104 Bowery.

LARGE SALE OF BONDED LIQUORS.—THE Attention of our readers is called to the great and peremptory auction sale of Bonded Liquors to be made THIS DAY, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at his spacious salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., consisting of 2,5?0 cases St. Julien superior Claret, 100 cases Chateau Margaux, do., 50 cases St. Estephe do., 150 cases Haut Sauterne, 175 cases Haut Sauterne, 95 octaves Cognac Brandy (pale,) 25 qr. octaves do., [illegible] pipes do., 18 qr. pipes do., &c., &c., together with a lot of genuine imported Havana Cigars. Also 25 dozen superior genuine German Cologne. The whole to be sold in original packages as imported, and delivered from the bonded warehouse. All goods warranted to correspond with the sample.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS—THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD—The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—is well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6½ CENTS A YARD.—ON MONDAY we will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawns at 6d. Also, two cases French Jaconets at 1s., worth 2s. 6d. Also, 250 Printed Cashmere Shawls at 10s., worth $3. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARGEST stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, (under Howard Hotel.)
CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

TO SEA BATHERS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A large stock of goods suitable for bathing dresses, which we are now selling at great bargains. Also, Musquito Nettings of various colors. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.—We will offer on MONDAY, July 23, four cases of rich Plaid and Striped Silks at 50c per yard, worth 87½c. Also, rich Black Silks at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES FROM $4 TO $10.—JUST RECEIVED, 250 rich Barege Robes, which we will open on MONDAY, July 23. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store Nos. 21 and 23 Frankfort-st.

LONG ISLAND.

Excitement in the City of Churches—A Circus Declared Dangerous to the Health of the City.

Quite an excitement was created yesterday morning at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, by the appearance of a Circus Company, which, by the motions of those composing it, seemed inclined to pitch their tent opposite the City Hall, on a vacant lot where exhibitions of like kind have heretofore been held. The Mayor and Police were running hither and thither to find authority to stop the show, and prevent the Company from using the coveted place. At last the matter was hinted to the proprietors of the show that the authorities did not wish them quite so near the Hall, but the men went to work as if they intended to use the ground whether or no.

About this stage of the proceedings the Board of Health assembled in the large marble buildings above-mentioned, and passed a solemn resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the tents and booths, which are being erected on the block bounded by Court, Clinton, Joralemon and Remsen streets, are hereby declared to be a nuisance, and dangerous to the public health, and that the same are hereby ordered to be destroyed or removed without the limits of the city, under the direction of the Mayor, the expense to the owner or owners thereof.

Armed with this authority, the Mayor took a posse of the First District Police and proceeded to carry out the resolution of the Board. By this time hundreds of people had assembled at the scene of action, and loud and long were the exclamations of the crowd as to what it meant. One asks, "Is it going up?" Another, "Are these the blue laws of Connecticut?" Groups of men and boys were standing in every direction discussing the merits and demerits of a circus company, and wondering whether they had a good "clown." "Stand back, the police are coming;" and up they marched to the lot, the Chief and Mayor at their head, and a number of carts were in attendance to take the "nuisance" away.

The Mayor ordered the Chief, and the Chief ordered the Police to commence loading up, but it was no go. The Police would not touch a thing till the Captain would make the first move. Finding it was no use to contend with the refractory Police, the Mayor suspended six of them, two from each Ward, from duty. The telegraph was then put into requisition, and a platoon of men arrived from each district; but before they came an armistice had been granted, and the circus company agreed to pull up stakes and go to the Tenth Ward, if the Mayor would give his consent. The matter was then amicably arranged with Messrs. HADDEN & KING, who had been employed by the agent of the company as legal advisers, and the circus was removed to the Tenth Ward, where, it is supposed, the health of the inhabitants will not be endangered.

☞ The first number of the Brooklyn *Daily Signal*, a handsome evening one cent paper, appeared yesterday. VAN VECHTEN, SMITH & Co., are proprietors; ANDERSON SMITH, editor.

NEW-JERSEY.

Robbery.

Early on Sunday morning two robbers effected an entrance into the public house of Mr. MURPHY, in Grand-street, near Barrow-street, Jersey City, and stole $160 in money. Mr. MURPHY was aroused, and on finding them in his house, seized one of them, and he dropped $90 in gold on the floor. He pursued them to the street, where he again seized and overpowered one of them. The other one struck him upon the head with a stone, and so much disabled him that they escaped.

Sale of Lands for Taxes and Assessments.

The Jersey City Corporation sale of lands upon which the taxes for 1854 for city and county purposes have not been paid, will take place at auction, at the City Clerk's Office, on the 27th day of July, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The Corporation sale of property upon which assessments for city purposes remain unpaid, will take place at the office of the City Clerk, on the 28th inst.—the sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Gas.

There has been an interruption for some time past in the supply of gas by the Jersey City Gas-Light Company, by which the streets of Hoboken have been lighted, and the Committee on Streets and Lamps has been instructed to wait upon the Company and make an arrangement with them for light. A misunderstanding now exists between the Company and the city on the subject.

The Demolition of Ashland—Reply of the Louisville Journal to Mr. Clay.

From the Louisville Journal, July 18.

We publish to-day, a letter from Mr. JAMES B. CLAY, that we had not room for yesterday. He has no right to so much space in our columns, but we accord it to him. He intimates at the close of his communication, that if he had yielded to passion he might have taken a very different course towards us from that of presenting himself before the public. So long as he did not see fit to take that different course, good taste should suggest to him not to talk about it.

Mr JAMES B. CLAY thinks that he was right in demolishing the old dwelling house of his father, but we differ with him. We think the act was vandalism, and we have never heard of any man that thought otherwise. Indeed there is no occasion for *thinking* upon the subject at all. It is a matter of *feeling*. We do not believe there is a high-souled being upon the face of the earth, who, knowing the circumstances, must not at once *feel* in his heart of hearts that the demolition of the old Ashland mansion by the son of him who made the name of the very place immortal, was a deed of barbarism unparalleled in the annals of fathers and sons.

Mr. J. B. CLAY says: "Was not the mansion I tore down my mansion? I did not inherit it from my father, but purchased it when offered by his Executors at public auction to the highest bidder." Yes, no doubt it was *his* mansion; and he was under no direct pecuniary obligation to his father for it, inasmuch as he bought it from his father's Executors and paid for it. And *this* is his excuse for its destruction. It was his *property*—he *owned* it—he had a right to do what he pleased with it; he had by law as much control over it as any of his negro huts; and so, without a thought of the immortal father whose presence had consecrated every beam and rafter, and plank, and brick, and shingle, to the hearts of hundreds of thousands of American freemen, he tore it down.

Ay, he bethought himself that his legal title was good, that the laws of the land could take no hold of him, that no one could prosecute him for damages under he demolished the sacred old edifice without remorse or emotion. He says himself that he has been denounced both in public and private for the deed, and we can tell him that the heart of the country revolted at it, even as that mighty heart would revolt at the demolition of the venerable mansion at Mount Vernon by the young scion of WASHINGTON, into whose hands it has fallen, and who, we have no doubt, has as valid a title to it as Mr. J. B. CLAY had to the old mansion of Ashland.

Mr. J. B. C. says that his father knew that the house would have to be rebuilt, and that he often said, "It will last my life-time." The Ashland mansion was a plain, substantial house of brick; and brick houses do not tumble down in "fifty odd years," or even "a few years more." We have seen hundreds of brick houses that have stood more than a century, and that will probably stand as much longer. We have seen brick houses in New-York that were built by the old Dutch immigrants, and we are apprehensive they may yet outlast J. B. CLAY.

The condition of the very large quantity of timber taken from the Ashland house for canes, shows that all, or very nearly all, the wood work was as sound as it was fifty years ago, and, even if a small portion of it was beginning to decay, that portion might for a few dollars have been renewed without the destruction of the edifice. The brick work would have outlasted half a dozen generations. And, even if the house would have remained standing only "a very few years" more, it should have been permitted to stand for those "very few years," and then, if it could have been kept standing no longer, its old ruins should have remained undisturbed forever.

If fall it must, every timber and brick should have been allowed to remain where they fell, for, in their very ruin they would have breathed in solemn and awful tones the name of CLAY. The southern breeze and the northern blast might have passed over them, the rains, the snow, and the dews might have baptized them with water, and the lightnings with fire, yet all these would but have rendered them dearer and holier to mankind. An old battle-worn banner is the more glorious for its tatters, and the fallen and shapeless pile of Ashland would have been knelt at by myriads of the pilgrims of liberty with deeper reverence than ever was felt by the worshippers at Mecca, kneeling at the tomb of their prophet.

Mr. J. B. C. thinks that the gravest charge against him is that of having put up for sale the lumber of his father's old mansion. Nevertheless, he acknowledges that he had the material offered for sale, but he alleges that the money is to be appropriated to charitable purposes. This renders the traffic less unworthy than we thought it; still we regard the act as evidence of a lack of sensibility, and of the natural feelings of high human hearts.

If Mr. CLAY wished to be charitable, he should have used for that purpose some other portion of his legal property. He might have given his money or he might have sold some of his land or his cattle or his crops or his negroes, and practiced charity from the proceeds, but never, oh never, should he have disposed of the lumber of that glorious old mansion, hallowed by genius and wisdom and lofty patriotism, to supply himself with funds wherewith to practice charity. Never should he have attempted to coin the world's veneration for his father into dollars and cents for his private alms. The deed was unfilial, it was profane, it was almost sacrilegious.

Mr. CLAY denies that he is a "young man." We are sorry for it. He shuts himself out from the only apology that could possibly be offered for his act of Vandalism. We regret to have to speak thus of him, for we could wish to feel nothing but the deepest and most ardent regard for every human being through whose veins runs the blood of HENRY CLAY. And we need say no more of that act of his which has shocked the country, for there is no danger of its ever having an imitator.

He protests that it is an abuse of the press to comment upon the private conduct of private men as to their private property; but does he suppose that the best and loftiest journals in the world would not raise a cry—almost a shriek—of indignation if the private individual who owns the house of WASHINGTON, or the private individual who owns the house of SHAKSPEARE, were to pull down his private property and sell it for canes and snuff-boxes? Are there not some memorials of the mighty and illustrious dead which, although the legal title to them may be in private individuals, are in an important sense the property of the whole civilized world of mankind?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Only $3 75 for French Calf, Steel Shank boots, made by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st.—Best French patent leather stitched boots, from $5 to $7. A good stock of gents' shoes, gaiters, &c., of the best quality, selling off at 25 to 50 per cent. less than elsewhere.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

ASTOR HOUSE.
$2 50 Per Day.
COLEMAN & STETSON.

☞ Less than Half Price—PATENT LIGHTS! HYATT'S PATENTS.—I am about making extensive alterations in my present building, besides adding some forty feet additional front to it, and otherwise increasing my facilities for the manufacture of my FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF LIGHTS; (the only kind exempt from extra insurance.) My present stock is large, and I wish to dispose of it before the 1st of October. I will sell such ROOF TILES as I have on hand, at $1 and $1 25 per foot, FLOOR TILES at from $1 50 to $3 per foot, whose value is from $5 to $9, PAVEMENT TILES at from $3 to $5, whose value is from $10 to $12.

It must be understood, however, that these tiles are NOT FOR SALE to any but responsible people; and I shall take measures to prevent their getting into competing hands, as it is contrary to my established policy to sell the tiles at all; my uniform custom being to lay them myself. For the reasons, however, stated above, I will sell my present stock to such persons as I can feel assured will not abuse confidence by playing into the hands of my enemies.
THADDEUS HYATT,
No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. McHARG, & CO.,
Importers, No. 183 Broadway.

DR. BIGELOW'S
☞ Dysenteric Alterative.—A certain cure for the cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus and all Summer complaints. Price 50 cents. For sale wholesale and retail by J. R. BIGELOW, No. 40 6th-st.

PERSONAL.

HARRIET.—I implore you to send your address. I regret deeply all that is passed. I wish you to be comfortable. I will make over to you the house we used to live in, in New-York, and sufficient to keep you and the young children respectably. Spare their future happiness and think of your dear baby, little A., and sweet little Ay. Don't lose a moment, and all will be well. RICHARD.

IF C. D. will address a note to J. MARION, through the Broadway Post-Office, assigning his reasons for breaking his Thursday evening's engagement in Madison-square, he will greatly oblige J. M.

H. R. K.—A letter of great importance to you is in the hands of Mrs. B. If you send for it do so by order in your own hand writing. An interview is much desired.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YALE COLLEGE.—MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1845.—The class of 1845 will celebrate their decennial anniversary on WEDNESDAY, July 25. The hour and place of meeting will be settled at a preliminary gathering, to be held at the College Library, on TUESDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

FOR THE WEST.—The Minnesota Association will meet at Union Buildings No. 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All who desire the best land at $1 25 per acre, and on three years' credit, are invited to attend. Interesting addresses may be expected.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.
The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE	$100 to $150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES FOR TRAINING HORSES	100 to 200
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	125 to 175
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	85 to 200
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 175
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carats	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carats	28
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	13 to 20
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to 60 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, per set	2 00 to 20 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2, and 4 glasses	2 00 to 20 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 65 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	2 50 to 20 00
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	1 50 to 10 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to 20 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 8 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	50 to 8 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 1000 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 200 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 200 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 650 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS, per set	$5 00 to $9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS, per set	12 00 to 15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS, per set	16 00 to 20 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS, per set	16 00 to 20 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS, per set	12 00 to 15 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.—Those about purchasing jewelry would find it to their interest to call and see this new and beautiful article. They are equal in brilliancy to the real diamond, and at prices within the reach of every one. L. & J. JACOBS, No. 467 Broadway.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable servants, one a Protestant, for general housework, is a good plain cook and baker and superior laundress; the other for chamber work and waiting, or fine washing and ironing, and take care of children. Both are persons in whom every confidence can be placed, and can furnish the highest testimonials. Will try every effort to please. Wages moderate. Apply No. 259 7th av., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant young women, one a first rate meat and pastry cook, understands making all kinds of jellies and soups, &c., &c.; has lived with some of the highest families in city and country. The other is a nice chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 211 Bowery this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family, or would act as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Has the best of City and country references for such. Wages no object. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., or No. 12 Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young lady, who is competent to take charge of a baby or children, or do light chamberwork, in a small family; has no objection to travel. The best of references given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 168 West 27th-st., Room No. 8, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference—one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children and do general housework for a small family; has a good city reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 244 9th-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., room No. 9.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread, is willing and obliging, and wishes to make herself generally useful, either in City or country. Apply at No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young Protestant woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework. Best of recommendation can be given. No objection to the country. Call at No 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as wet nurse; lost her baby, between five and six weeks old, within the last 10 days. Apply at No. 42 Hamilton-st., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young English woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. The best of City references given. Call at No. 170 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; can cook, wash and iron, do general housework; the best of City references given, if required. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do chamberwork or general housework in a small private family. Has best of City reference. Apply at No. 238 East 19th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man accustomed to 200° of heat, as fireman, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful. Address J. B., this office.

STEWARD WANTED.—A steward is wanted to take charge of the Refectory connected with the Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., early in September next. The applicant must be a man of unexceptionable moral and religious character, and competent to conduct a large and genteel boarding-house, the female head of the family a good housekeeper. A large vegetable garden is connected with the property, and if the applicant is competent to conduct this, it will be a source of much profit to him. Applications accompanied with references, may be made to Rev. D. V. McLEAN, D. D., President of the College, Easton, Penn. The situation is very desirable.

MUSIC TEACHER AND ORGANIST WANTED.—A young man capable of giving instruction in music, and who can perform on the organ, can find a good situation by applying to T. GILLENDER, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y. One conversant with the service of the Episcopal Church preferred. Good reference as to character required.

PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR A BOARDING SCHOOL NEAR THE CITY.—The successful applicant must be a man of experience and undoubted ability as a teacher and manager. To such an one an exceedingly rare chance will be offered. Address, with real name and residence, W., Times Office.

CLERK WANTED—To keep neatly posted up the records of daily transactions, and be otherwise useful in an office. He must write clear and well; the work light; salary small. Address, stating age, &c., A. J., Times Office.

GOLD PENS.—Wanted, a good Gold Pen Maker; also, a young man that has worked in a factory, on light work. Apply to BENDELL & FAIRCHILD, No. 137 William-st.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN WANTED—To dip matches, to whom good wages will be paid. For further information apply immediately at the office of MERRY'S MUSEUM, No 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMERICAN SERVANTS.—3 very respectable young women are desirous of employment in private families. Inquire at the SERVANT'S INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN—Wants to go out by the day or week sewing; she understands all kinds of family sewing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 90 31st-st., near 4th-av.

TENOR SINGER WANTED—For an Episcopal Church. Only those familiar with the service need apply. Address MUSIC, Times Office.

BOY WANTED—In an importing house, 14 or 15 years of age. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M. at No. 39 Pine-st., first floor.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds, for City and country, may be had at the office, No. 13 8th av., one door from Troy st. A large number of the first-class are now waiting for situations; well recommended, and will go for low wages. Also, a number of young girls.

A GOOD CHANCE.—Wanted, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, landsmen, boatsteerers, 2d and 3d officers. Ships are now fitting. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a first-class dry goods jobbing house, which has a good cash, short time and prompt six months trade. Address Box No. 718 Post-Office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—To write up a set of books. Address K., Times Office.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY wanting respectable Protestant female servants in every capacity, and with the best of reference, can obtain them this day, at WESLEY & CO.'S select female office, No. 195 7th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

MANTILLA AND CLOAK CUTTER WANTED—Of taste and experience, to do the cutting for a large establishment. Satisfactory references as to capability will be required. Apply at No. 50 Chambers-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Location between West 25th and 35th sts., between 8th and 16th avs., and terms must be moderate. Address, post-paid, BOARDER, No. 6 Wall-st., Room No. 14, stating location and terms.

APARTMENTS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED—With or without board, can be had on reasonable terms at No. 697 Broadway. Waverly House, corner of 4th-st., baths free, and meals served in superior style.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—For a single gentleman (in a private family) with breakfast, or breakfast and tea, with dinner on Sunday. In the vicinity of City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, S. Q., Times Office, Nassau-st., New-York.

ROOM ON BROADWAY WANTED.—In an old fashioned American family by a young man of respectability, a comfortable room, and full board excepting dinner, on week days. Home comforts and plain fare preferred to ostentatious pretences. References given. Address ALPHA, office of the New-York *Daily Times*, stating precise location and terms. No others will be noticed.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
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NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

HARRISON'S PHILOCOME—Is a pomatum so rich with lovely perfume, and acts so healthfully upon the skin, and blandly upon the hair, that no lady's or gentleman's toilet is perfect without it. It will never turn rancid like other Philocomes. Those who buy at wholesale, call on E. TOWNSEND & WILLIAMS, No. 226 Pearl-st., for it; at retail, on J. ERSKIN, No. 272 8th-av. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER, to prevent and cure baldness, is at the same places.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is fact, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 86 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c. Fifty cents a gallon. PREBLE'S boiled Oil 75 cents. PREBLE'S machinery Oil 60 cents. Also paints and varnishes of every description, at No. 119 Maiden Lane, New-York.
JOHN H. SMITH, Agent.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 1 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

IRON ORE—300 tons 60 per cent. Magnetic Iron Ore for sale at Tres. Office New-York & H. R. R. Co., No. 1 Centre-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INSTANT,
NEW HOPE,
OR, THE RESCUE.
A TALE OF THE GREAT KANAWHA.

"New Hope" is a brilliant and vivid picture of life in Western Virginia, vigorous in its conception, graphic and spirited in its descriptions and incidents, and exceedingly interesting as a story. In the delineation of character, it manifests ability and knowledge of human nature, and extensive acquaintance with Western life. The peculiar charm of the work is its free, dashing style, and its happy admixture of stirring adventure, with humorous incidents.
12mo., 390 pages. Cloth $1; paper 75 cents.
BUNCE & BROTHER,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

"South Side Maderia, 1850. Imported by Buggleball Floric & Co."
Every one interested in the MAINE LAW QUESTION will read
CONE CUT CORNERS,
"the great Paixhan of the Maine Law men," as it has been styled, with interest and amusement. New American publications have embodied as much genuine humor. Lovers of "South Side Maderia," will be interested in the accounts of the vineyard and growth of this wine. In such warm weather, editors can hardly be expected to write very enthusiastically, yet CONE CUT CORNERS is receiving from them warm commendation.

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A powerful writer, elegant in his style, a graphic describer of men and things, a discriminating judge of character, natural in his dialogues, a genuine humorist, and sure to be welcomed by thousands of readers.

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Will create a sensation in the literary world.

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Brimming full of genuine humor and satire.

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A true picture of American life, drawn without the coloring so commonly used by the novelist.

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His pictures of New-England life are remarkably vivid, and faithful, and, down to the very provincialisms in which they abound, show that he knew what he was writing about.

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It is pervaded by a deep current of wit and irony.

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A regular built Yankee story—of Yankee life—drawn with a steady hand and in genuine colors.

From the Boston Journal.
Some of the characters in this volume are delineated with a boldness of outline and a delicacy of shading, which are certainly not surpassed in any recent work that has come under our notice.

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For rich and delicate humor, sterling satire and affecting incident, we do not recollect a book published for several years that surpasses it.

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A legitimate hit at the follies of salt that in these progressive days are looking up.

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Written with a strong and vital pen, and will make its mark upon the reading world.

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This is essentially a book of the age.

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It is a book of a thousand—a book, perhaps of a million, considered as an American work.

From the New-York Evangelist.
The work is one of decided ability.

To any one remitting us $1 25, a copy of CONE CUT CORNERS will be sent by mail post-paid. For sale by booksellers generally. Published by MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, New-York. jy20-tf

A new, complete and systematic series of School Geographies.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
CORNELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY;
OR, THE SECOND PART OF A NEW SERIES.
BY S. S. CORNELL.

While the three works forming this series are progressive, each one is complete in itself, being arranged with special reference to the wants and capacities of the class or grade of scholarship for which it is designed. The series is based on a system that is simple, progressive and philosophical in its nature, practical in its operation, and permanent in the effect it produces on the mind.

PART I. PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.—Small 4to., 96 pages. Price 50 cents. Illustrated by upwards of seventy suggestive designs, exquisitely drawn and engraved for the work, and twelve large, beautiful and clear Maps, all of which accord strictly with the character of the lessons, each Map containing all that is taught in its accompanying lessons, and nothing more. Also containing a Pronouncing Vocabulary of the names of all the natural and political divisions used throughout the work.

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Universal and unqualified commendation and approval have been awarded to these works by the Press; by State, county and town school officers; by Presidents and Professors of Colleges, Principals of Academies, and teachers of public and private schools throughout the whole country.

They have been adopted as the standard Geographical Text Books in the Public Schools of a large number of important towns and cities, among which are New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Albany, Auburn, Rochester, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Hartford, Springfield, Cambridge, Nantucket, Lowell, etc. etc. etc.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER.
PART III. HIGH SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND COMPANION ATLAS are in press and will be published at an early day. These volumes, which are arranged for the use of pupils in advanced classes in public and private schools, have been prepared with much care to meet the requirements of the present age. The Geography is ornamented with numerous useful and interesting wood cuts, executed solely for the work.

The ATLAS contains numerous large and elegant Maps, which combine, in a high degree, accuracy with beauty of execution.

A copy of either of the above works, for examination, will be sent, by mail, postage prepaid, to any Teacher or School Officer remitting one-half its price.

JUST PUBLISHED,
McNALLY'S SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY,
being No. 3 of the
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.
Price $1.

A. S. BARNES & Co. are happy to announce the publication of this superior school book, so long in course of preparation, and now offered to the educational public. Teachers wishing to examine the work shall have a copy sent by mail, postage paid, by a remittance of 50 cents to the publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 and 53 John st., N. Y.
N. B.—The following works embrace the National Geographical Series:
1. MONTEITH'S FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY. 25 cents.
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ARE YOU GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
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The following new and popular Books are well adapted to either City or Country reading:

Henry Ward Beecher's Star Papers, 12mo	$1 25
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J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No 119 Nassau-st., And for sale by all booksellers and news agents. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Permanent Enlargement of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to two whole sheets, containing ninety-six columns.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In consequence of the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp in England, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS announce that the size of that paper will be doubled, and will consist in future of two whole sheets, or ninety six columns every week. As the removal of the stamp will prevent the paper passing free through the English Post-Office, and will cause additional charges for carriage and freight, the undersigned, sole authorized Agents for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in the United States, respectfully notify subscribers that the subscription price of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS from the 1st of July, 1855, including all extra supplements, large prints, &c., will be $12 per annum, or $6 per half year, paid in advance. Single copies, 25 cents.
WILLMER & ROGERS,
Foreign Newspaper Office, No. 42 Nassau-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July, 1855.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN WILEY, Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer, has removed to No. 351 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., (American Institute building,) where he will keep on hand and offer at wholesale and retail an extensive assortment of STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN, &C.

J. W. will give particular attention to the Importation of Foreign Books, either by the quantity or single volume. Catalogues of valuable and rare second-hand books, received regularly from England by the steamers, and furnished gratuitously to all who may desire them.

He will also continue to supply the TRADE on favorable terms the publications of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Crosby, Nichols & Co., James Munroe & Co., Little, Brown & Co., Gould & Lincoln, Crocker & Brewster, Blanchard & Lea, H. C. Baird, Lindsay & Blackiston, Parry & McMillan, Lippencott, Grambo & Co., and others.
JOHN WILEY, No. 351 Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The bug and flea played merrily
A long time ago,
And the mouse and rat were many and fat
A long time ago;
But the bugs and fleas you now kill with ease,
By LYON'S Magnetic Powder;
And his wondrous pill does the rat tribe kill,
Which makes his fame grow louder.

THESE NOTORIOUSLY INFALLIBLE articles are sold at No. 424 Broadway. E. LYON on all genuine.

NEW TURNIP SEED—Of the following approved varieties, now in season for planting:
Red Top Strap Leaf,
White Flat Dutch,
Large White Flat,
Large White Norfolk,
White Ruta Baga,
Yellow Stone,
Yellow Finland,
Yellow Aberdeen,
Yellow Swedish or Ruta Baga,
in quantities to suit purchasers, at fair prices.
Also, the following seasonable Seeds: Early Peas, of sorts; Collards, Cucumbers for Pickles, Endive Summer and Fall Radishes of sorts, Corn Salad or Fetticus, Lettuce in varieties, Mushroom Spawn, Round-leaved and Prickly Spinach, Siberian Kale, &c.
J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 8 South 3d-st., Phil.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. R. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

BROOKS' NEW PATENT GLACE SPOOL COTTON, FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.—This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freedom from knotting and kinking. It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners, upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 200, 300 and 600 yard spools, white, black, all colors, assorted from No. 8 up to No. 200. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine dépôt, No. 343 Broadway.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS!
JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.
Solicits the attention of dealers to a new style of exceedingly light and neat
SILK UMBRELLA
of all sizes and colors, particularly adapted to the sun, with Ivory, Wood and Steel Handles.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.—Oil that will burn in a simple lamp
6 evenings, of 4 hours each, or
24 consecutive hours,
Without requiring filling or trimming.
MATTHEW VANDERHOFF,
Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—5,000 French embroidered collars and sleeves, and upwards of 1,000 breakfast caps, at 25 per cent. below the actual cost. Also, a new lot of real Valenciennes edging, at 1s. per yard by the piece. GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas, No. 513 Broadway.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—Gentlemen having left off wearing apparel to dispose of, in large or small lots, will receive the very highest price for them by calling on or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st., between City Hall-place and Centre-st.

5,000 PAIR LADIES' BLACK SILK MITTS, long and short, with and without fingers, at 75 cents a pair. Also, Misses' do., at 37½ cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS—Napkins, doylies, shirting, handkerchiefs, brown cloths, damasks, &c., at lowest prices. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. R. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 6 Park-place, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE LOW—Of 45 acres, 8 or 9 of wood; it has a large and never failing stream of water running through it; a good house, large barn, &c., a large orchard in full bearing of superior fruit, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit. It is extensively cultivated, and will be sold with all the crops of hay, corn, oats, buckwheat and vegetables in the field and in the garden; also, the horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, a stock of all kinds of poultry, &c. Farming tools, wagons, harness and everything complete. It is 29 miles from New-York and 1½ miles from railroad depot, only one hour's ride by cars to this City. Terms will be made easy, and possession given when required. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. Also, for sale as above, one farm of 30, one of 60, and one 114 acres.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fine farm situated about eighteen miles from the City, containing nearly 145 acres, with comfortable dwelling house, large barn, two wells of water, large orchard, &c., &c., and crops in fine condition. To a person wanting a farm of easy tillage, and located among good neighbors, in a vicinity where land is rapidly advancing, will find this farm very desirable. Church and school near. Also a farm of 200 acres (60 of woodland, situated in Greene County, N. Y., 20 miles west of the Hudson River, and of easy access to the market towns of Catskill and Coxsackie, said towns being on the Hudson River, 20 miles south of Albany. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday of the week, and the same days next week, at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, first floor, rear hall, from 12 until 4 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 2½ hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 32 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 300 fruit and ornamental trees, with 20 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS R. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 102 West 24th-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—On the north shore of Staten Island, a beautiful cottage, containing 8 rooms and basement, surrounded with shrubbery and fruit trees, and located in a lot 125 feet front on one street, and 25 feet on another, being on the corner of two wide streets. Possession may be had at any time. Apply to J. J. CLUTE, North Shore Post Office.

CHEAP LOFTS, USUALLY LOW.—For sale, the lease of the four lofts No. 104 Chambers st., having three years to run from the 1st of November next, with the privilege of an extension of two additional years. Inquire of W. J. DAVIS, No. 45 Dey-st., up stairs.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE COMPANY—Are selling lots and building houses on them, on easy terms of payment. East New-York is now more easy and convenient of access than any other suburb of the City—time 30 minutes. It is unsurpassed for beauty and healthiness of location. Several elegant cottage houses, just finished and in the process of finishing, will be sold on accommodating terms of payment. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Agents, No. 196 Broadway.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—From $1,000 to $3,000 worth of lands, for household furniture, (second hand or new.) Said lands are within six hours' ride of the City, near Railroad and Canal; fine water powers, well timbered and excellent farming lands. Price from $1 to $5 per acre. Title perfect and unencumbered. For drafts and map apply to H. WESTBROOK, Savery's Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., New-York.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 80 Nassau-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA LAND WANTED—In exchange for very productive business property in Washington-st., New York, (rents about $2,800,) and Myrtle-av. (rents about 1,200,) Brooklyn. About half of value of houses to remain on mortgage. Apply to C. R. MILLS & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 185 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 3d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling house, No. 287 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent, $350 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. T. CURTIS, No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSE TO RENT.—A beautiful and pleasant three-story and basement Brick House, nearly new, with sub-cellar, bath and kitchen range, situated No. 21 Vestry st. Rent moderate. Immediate possession given. Apply at No 174 Hudson-st., around the corner.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 280 Washington-st., N. Y.

BUILDING TO LEASE.—The new building erected for a hotel, near Madison-square, corner of 5th-av. and Broadway and 23d-st. This hotel is built on the European plan, but with special reference to the convenience of families. It contains, independent of stores, offices, and public rooms, 120 bedrooms and parlors. The whole will be rented with or without the stores, barber's and confectionery rooms. The stores and confectionary are now to rent. E. S. LUDLOW, Nos. 11 Wall-st., and 2 New-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A small, quiet, respectable family can obtain a new commodious cottage, handsomely furnished, with the use of garden, consisting of two lots of ground well cultivated, pleasantly located in Bedford Brooklyn, four minutes from the Fulton-av. cars, for the board of gentleman, wife and boy 8 years of age. Address Cottage, Times Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—EXTENSIVE FACTORY ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—At the stone and marble works, foot of 51st-st. N. R., adapted to any large heavy business. Also, superior rooms, with or without power, for purposes less extensive. H. PECK, No. 22 Trinity Building, FRED'K S. STRONG, on premises.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE.—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground corner of Lexington-av. and 58th-st. Apply to W. C. KERR, No. 97 6th-av.

MANHATTAN HALL—4th st., near Avenue D, to let or lease for Religious services on the Sabbath, Concerts, Lectures, &c. 500 persons can be seated comfortably. Also, two large rooms under said Hall 26x80 feet. If desired, the whole will be let for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire at No. 831 4th-st., next door to the Hall.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 188 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
E. S. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE
RACHEL
will make her first appearance
ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER,
at the
METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
New-York.
General Office, No 49 Wall-st., room No. 25.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PYNE & HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA NIGHTS,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
MR. BURTON'S NIGHTS,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
THE PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
MR. BURTON,
whose engagement is one of the greatest successes ever achieved in the walls of this Theatre, will appear in
THE TOODLES.
Mr. Timothy Toodle .... Mr. Burton
JOHN JONES.
Guy Goodluck .... Mr. Burton
John Jones .... Mr. Holman | Eliza .... Miss Miller
WEDNESDAY—The PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY. BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture commences at 8. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.
Tickets .... Fifty Cents
Private Boxes .... Five Dollars
Orchestra Seats .... One Dollar
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, July 24, will be presented the Drama of
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
Con O'Carolan .... Mr. Barney Williams
Molshee O'Carolan .... Mrs. Barney Williams
Ellen Blake .... Mrs. Hough
The performances will commence with the Farce of
OUR GAL.
Caroline Morton .... Mrs. Barney Williams

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated WHITE'S ORIGINAL SERENADERS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, TUESDAY, July 24. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Overtures, Minstrelsy, &c. After which the diverting piece of OH! HUSH. Evening at 8 o'clock, Songs, Dances, &c. To conclude with the original drollery of DAMON AND PYTHIAS. THE BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten 12½ cents.
BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY—$20,000 expended in premiums to and for portraits of the handsomest ladies in America. Circulars to be had at the Museum.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet, its diameter 30 feet, or nearly 100 in circumference. The Paintings, Statuary, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

J. R. SMITH'S TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The most interesting Exhibition in New York, showing 108 views, 6 feet wide, of the principal objects of interest in Europe—at the Chinese Rooms, No. 539 Broadway. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

AUTOMATON, OR MACHINE MAN, AT THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—Museum open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The automaton will be exhibited at 3 and 8 P. M. Admission, only 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—Now in complete order for manufacturing surgical and dental instruments, trusses, &c.; will be sold separately or together. Power, hand and foot lathes, portable forges, vices, anvils, &c., shafting, pullies, belts. Also, one large new polishing frame, with 63 wheels. Factory, with good steam power, to let. Inquire on the premises, No. 23 Gold-st. of A. J. BARTHOLF, Esq. Also store and cellar, No. 91 William-st., to let.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF THOMAS HARRISON.—The livery business of Harrison & Fleet is now offered for sale cheap, with the lease of the stables, Nos. 19 and 21 Roosevelt st., consisting of horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c.; one of the best stands for the business in the City of New-York, and one of the best chances to go in the business. Apply on the premises to JONATHAN G. FLEET.

$4,000.—THE BARGAIN OF BARGAINS—Business, manufacturing character, exclusive and genteel, profits 300 per cent., demand unlimited.—One half interest in this splendid business, with a valuable contract amounting to over $5,000, together with books, stock, &c., may be had for $4,000 cash, as the proprietor cannot attend to it. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE AND STORE TO LET.—It being located in one of the best thoroughfares in the City for country or City trade, which can be increased to any extent. To those wanting to engage in a safe, profitable and pleasant business, with a capital of $4,000 or $5,000, the above offers a good opportunity. By addressing JONES, Times Office, particulars will be given.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE—Situated on 5th-av., near 21st-st., Gowanus, South Brooklyn. A good chance is here offered for a person with a small capital, this being the only shoe store in the place. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of PHILIP N. GRIFFIN, No. 1 Ferry-st.

$1,800.—CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE.—Location down-town, and one of the best in the City. $4,000 a year can be made over expenses. The opportunity occurs through the illness of the proprietor. Apply to G. W. SIMERS, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 12.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—With fixtures, lease and good will, in a good location and well established. A rare chance for a practical man, as the jobbing will pay the expenses. Will be sold with or without the stock. Apply on the premises, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of the School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—The board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New-Haven.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, who, on the night of the 19th inst., feloniously entered and destroyed a portion of the machinery, and did other damage to the premises occupied by D. JACKSON & SON, known as the Empire Mill in 25th-st., east of 1st-av.
LANE & MANGAM, Nos. 22 and 24 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1855.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday evening, the 21st, two $100 BILLS, one on Mechanic's Bank, New York, do not recollect what bank the other bill was, if was bankable. Any person finding the same will receive the above reward and the thanks of the person losing them, who is a poor man, by leaving them at No. 25 University-place, corner of 11th-st., Mr. KELLY'S butcher-shop, or at W. W. DRAKE'S billiard saloon, cor. 23d-st. and Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Friday morning, July 20, in passing from the foot of 21st-st. in a 14th-st. stage, to Bond-st., thence in a Fulton Ferry stage to Fulton-st., a small brown paper parcel, containing a manuscript, of no value to any one but the owner. A reward of $5 will be paid, on the return of the same to OLIVER K. KING, No. 67 Water-st., up stairs.

LOST—Yesterday afternoon, between the Mayor's Office and No. 18 Chambers st., a draft on the Royal Bank of Ireland, for £340 sterling, drawn by Roche, O'Beirne & Co., payable to the order of Thomas Waters. The payment has been stopped, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the draft to D. B. TAYLOR, No. 18 Chambers-st.

FOUND—A bunch of KEYS. The owner may obtain them at the office of this paper, on payment of this advertisement.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.
THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:
JOHN BRODIE, No. 327 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 329 Washington-st., New-York.
R. & J. DUGAN, No. 439 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 44 Rose-st., New-York.
Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 19th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

Secrets of the Wine Trade—[illegible] Trial in the Court of [illegible]

From the London [illegible].

OSBORNE vs. THE LONDON DOCK COMPANY.

This was an action of [illegible], arising out of the stoppage of certain pipes of wine claimed by the plaintiff. The defendants pleaded "not guilty," and a denial that the plaintiff was possessed of the wines in question. As to the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the pipes and casks, they paid £25 into Court, and the plaintiff accepted the same in satisfaction of so much of the cause of action.

Mr. OSBORNE—I am the plaintiff; I am a wine and spirit merchant in Water-lane, Tower-street; I have attended [illegible] sales at the docks; they are unclaimed wines, sold after three years, for rent; on the 8th of April, 1854, I bought some Italian red wines—[illegible] fourteen pipes and four hhds.; I paid £[illegible]. Mr. LINDOPP, as broker for Mr. ROBINSON, bought some of the same wine; there were about six pipes, and seven or eight small casks; he paid £20 10s. 2d., and I bought them of him at a profit of 5s. per pipe, paying £33 15s. 2d.; that was the 11th of May; they were all sound; I had bought other lots which turned out sour; of the two lots I first mentioned, 14 pipes and 7 hogsheads were removed to the London Docks in the name of E. SMITH. He was a publican out of business, residing with me at that time. It is the general practice of merchants to remove wines in the names of their clerks. The object is to do away with the prejudice in which the trade is wrapped, so as to prevent the name of the real owner or maker of the wine from being known. The wines were entered in the name of SMITH. The sour wines were removed to my premises, and I paid duty on them as vinegar; afterwards other portions of the wines were removed to the London Docks, and I received warrants from the company for the wines in the name of SMITH. They were placed in the East Quay. I afterwards gave an order for "vatting" the wine. That consists of mixing all the pipes together in one large vat, and "fortifying" with 25 gallons of French brandy. The allowance is 5 per cent. of brandy. Nothing else was put to the wine but brandy. The vatting is entirely done by the company's servants. After three days the wine was drawn off into 22 pipes and one hogshead. I received a document from the company, showing the precise quantity in each. I sent in the new casks, and they were housed in the East Wharf. All this is done by the dock servants. At my request these wines were afterwards transferred to my name. That was on the 4th or 5th of July, 1854, before the Company would deliver one pipe, which I had sold. Some of these wines were delivered to me or my order. One pipe I sold to Mr. PERCY for £30. Six others were delivered to me in November. I blended them with other wines. I sold them as draught and bottled wines. The Company stopped the next delivery order, and refused to deliver any more to me. The vatting cost £10. All the charges I have paid since I bought the wine amount to £30. Nothing but brandy was put into the wines at the London Docks, but to the St. Katherine's Dock I sent a "preparation," which I knew found its way into the wines. In May, 1854, I employed a broker named TAYLOR to buy some "French reds" at a rummage sale of the London Docks. Some of them, for which I had paid £27, were afterwards sent to the London Docks to be vatted. I paid £8 commission. He was to buy anything "at a price," that is, anything which was cheap. These last wines were also vatted by the defendants, by my order. They went to them in the name of THOMAS JONES, a servant of mine. They were drawn off into seven pipes and four hogsheads. Two hogsheads have been delivered to me. I sold them to Mr. PERCY for £30, I think. When I heard the wine was stopped, I went to my solicitor. I applied at the docks for samples, which were refused.

Cross-examined—I keep a public house now. The average cost price of the pipes I bought was £1 13s. 2d. The casks I sent to receive the wines from the vatting were all, with one exception, old port wine casks. At present prices, port cannot be got from the shipper at less than £28. The French reds are worth £7 or £8 per hogshead. I have not sold any of these wines as port. All descriptions of "reds," when they go into a wine-merchant's cellar, and are blended, are sold as "ports." I sold these, so blended, as "port." Draught port fetches 10s. or 12s. per gallon, and we get as much as we can for it in bottles. After the vatting, the casks differ in quality and color considerably. When I tasted the wines in the Docks I thought them very much improved.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times. MONDAY, July 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling in a small way at $6 50 for Pots, and $6 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Some 1,300 lbs. prime Yellow realized 29c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Seems rather quiet but steady, with sales of 800 bags Rio at 10½c.@11c.; 165 Laguayra and Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11c.; and 800 St. Domingo, part here, at about previous prices.

COTTON—The demand has not improved, but with more encouraging accounts in the Canada's mails, holders evince greater confidence. The sales have been light, but the few effected have shown that it is now hard to purchase any considerable lots, save at a slight advance on our old quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
Middling Fair	11½	11½	12	12¼
Fair	12	12	12½	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are a little brisker and firmer; sales having been made to-day, of 6,800 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 87½@ 8 00
Straight State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 50

Canadian remains quiet and languid, with sales of only 500 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands at $8 50@10 50 ₩ bbl. Southern is still dull and heavy. About 650 bbls. were obtained at $9 25@$11 50 for low mixed to extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and not worth over $7 25@$8 50 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in at $4 50 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for and is a shade dearer, with sales since our last of 5,200 bushels Southern at $1 85@$1 90 for White, and $1 75@$1 80 for Red, ₩ bushel. Rye is on the decline. Small lots are selling at $1 10 ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are quiet and procurable at 58c.@60c. ₩ bushel. Corn is more sought after and exhibits increasing firmness; the day's sales add up 65,000 bushels Western Mixed at 89c.@90c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—River is still rare and needed at $1 06¼@$1 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule inactive and languid, mainly at 22c.@26c. for last year's crop, ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling more freely and is steady at $31@$31, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern readily bring $1 50 ₩ thousand. The amount in market is very light.

LEAD—The market is quiet, but otherwise unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales transpired of small lots New-Orleans, at 28c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 30c., and an invoice of tart Cuba to arrive here from an Eastern City at an unpublished price ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is abundant, and can now be had at 40c.@40½c. ₩ gallon. There is more doing in common Rosin, which is quoted at $1 80@$1 87½ ₩ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are inanimate at former prices. Linseed is pretty freely taken from store, at 90c.@93c., mostly at the former rate, in casks, ₩ gallon. Whole parcels are held at from 88c.@90c. ₩ gallon without being in much request. Nothing new has occurred in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and though the inquiry for it is not brisk, prices favor sellers. The day's sales reach 540 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 68¾ for new Mess, and $16 75 for new Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are less active, but steady, 130 pkgs. having realized of 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is without much change, sales having been made to-day of 450 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef is salable and firm; 275 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $[illegible] ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 13c.@16c. for Ohio; 16c.@19c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c.@22c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese still sells slowly at from 4c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet at unchanged prices, with but a small amount offering.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile taken at 10½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are not so active, but rule firm; the day's sales including 700 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@6½c.; 300 New-Orleans and Porto Rico, mainly the former, at 6c.@6¾c.; and 350 boxes Brown and Yellow Havana at 6½c.@8c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 7,500 lbs. prime disposed of at old rates.

WHISKY—Only 270 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been sold at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy, with only some very light engagements for Liverpool of Cotton at 1[illegible]d. ₩ lb.; and Corn, in bulk and bags, at 5½d.@6d. ₩ bushel; for Glasgow, of Naval Stores, part at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; and for Continental ports at old quotations.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and conferred to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 22, page 431, &c. I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY of PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and bound by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Burnside Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 123 acres and 103 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 265. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 150 acres and 23.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmundson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 216 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 64 acres 68 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson, to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 173. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornburg's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 65 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 88, page 222. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling houses and further improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acres tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1848, subject to a ground rent of $500 a year until April 1, 1858, and thenceforth $600 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex. McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 83, page 288, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 130 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 80 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.—TUESDAY, July 24.

$1,000 Eight per Cent. Bond of the Borough of Green Bay, (Wisconsin,) due 1864. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, $1,000.

$5,000 Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company, due 1868. Interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Evansville and Illinois Railroad Company, due 1863. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, due 1866. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Eight per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company, due 1870. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Seven per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, due 1860. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October, $1,000 each.

50 shares Commonwealth Bank Stock, $100 each.

50 shares Commonwealth Bank Stock, $100 each.

5 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Company Stock, $100 each.

$6,342 40 Ten per Cent. Bonds of the Sacramento County, Cal., due 1865. Interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, in New-York, $1,000 and $[illegible] each.

6 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company (Aspinwall line) $1,000 each.

20 shares Market Fire Insurance Company Stock, $100 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF BONDED WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, July 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a fine invoice of Brandies, among which are 2,500 cases St. Julien Claret, 700 cases Chateau Margaux do., 50 cases St. Estephe do., 150 cases Haut Barsac, 200 cases Haut Sauterne, 20 octaves Cognac Brandy, (pale,) 20 quarter do., 20 half pipes do., 18 quarter pipes do., 18 octaves Cognac Brandy (dark,) 13 quarters do., 10 do., 100 baskets H. C. Champagne, 70 baskets royal grape Champagne, together with 100,000 imported cigars. Also 30 dozen superior genuine German Cologne. The whole to be sold in original packages and delivered from the Bonded Warehouse.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PLEASURE-YACHT ULTRA AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executor, the handsome and well-built yacht *Ultra*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, now lying at Hoboken, and formerly belonging to Christopher Miller, deceased. She is about 200 tons burden, schooner-rigged and well-found in every particular, making her a very desirable pleasure-yacht. She can be seen on application to DANL. McMULLEN, on board. Terms cash, or approved notes at 4 months, with interest.

A. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, &C.—MORTGAGE SALE—THURSDAY, 26th July, at 10 o'clock A. M., No. 18 Spruce-st., and No. 26 Beekman-st., third story:

Four Adams' Presses.
Three Cylinder Presses.
One Hydraulic Press.
One Hand Press and Inker.

Press Boards, Iron Safe, Desks, four Imposing Stones, 15 Chases, Stereotype Blocks, Type, Cases and Stands, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., three Stoves and Pipe, one Paper Cutting Machine, Fixtures, Signs, &c. JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 186 Atlantic, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, comprising seven sets of painted chamber furniture, with mattresses and bedding, toilet, crockery, mahogany sofa, mahogany and cane-seated chairs, tables, carpets, pier glass, dinner and breakfast set, ivory-handled cutlery, castor, silver plate teapot, forks, spoons, &c. &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms. The furniture is mostly as good as new, having been in use but a short time.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at No. 72 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock.—Embracing the entire elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture of the above house, including splendid rosewood piano-forte, two elegant pier glasses, rich carpets, rosewood parlor suite, cost $300, with everything for the parlor, dining room, chamber and kitchen, of the best description. All of which is to be sold without reserve. An opportunity seldom offered to housekeepers and the trade. Catalogues are now ready. No postponement. Deposit required of every purchaser.

EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., will be sold without reserve, an immense stock of furniture, comprising several splendid rosewood parlor suites; also a great variety of silver plated ware. Also, at 12 o'clock, to satisfy a mortgage, two bay Vermont, and one Abdallah horse, spring cart and harness.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, W. Granite, flown blue and mulberry, blue printed, painted, &c.; Rockingham and yellow ware, cut and pressed glass, French china, japanned ware, hall lanterns, &c. Also, the stock of a dealer. Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, in front store No. 19 Nassau-st., pair bay horses 15½ hands high, 6 and 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in every particular.

Also, a carriage, French model, and a set double harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 19 Nassau-st., a family six seated Rockaway, coach body, in good order, having been but little used. Also, a sliding seat family carriage, in good order; both made by Brewster, and to be sold without reserve. A set of silver mounted harness, City made, nearly new.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, COFFEE, RAISINS, FIGS, FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 87 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, wooden ware, brushes, starch, tea, nuts, prunes, macaroni, knives, files, scissors, saws, hammers, chisels, clocks, crockery, light clothing, olive oil.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at Salesrooms No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable furniture and housekeeping articles of every description. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

DRS. SLAIN AND LA MOUR, OCULISTS AND AURISTS, No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1865, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August. Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co., CHICAGO, July 10, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY that a dividend of five per cent. has been declared from the earnings of said Road for the six months ending July 31, 1855, payable on the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company in Chicago. Dividends due to Eastern Stockholders will, when requested, be remitted by drafts on New-York, less current rates of Exchange, at the risk of the owner, as heretofore.

The transfer books at this office will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened on the 1st day of August next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, on the preferred stock of 1849, payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th,) of August next, at their office at Jersey City; and to residents in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARKE & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 6th August inclusive. L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 19, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, was declared by the Board of Directors on the 16th instant, payable on the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 5 Merchants' Exchange, New-York; and the remaining profits of said term, amounting to eight and three-eighths per cent., has been added to the surplus fund. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th instant, until the dividend becomes payable. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on its capital stock, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, (G. DE ANGELIS, Esq., Cashier,) at the People's Bank, on and after the first day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. J. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—office No. 61 Wall-st. and 3d-av., cor. 9th-st., (Bible House.) The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office, 3d-av. cor. 9th-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th inst., until that date. By order of the Board, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed. B. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books are closed until that date. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., July 18, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date. S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.—LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1 will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on bonds of the above named Company, which fell due on the 1st January last, will be paid by KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are full warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodions. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodions to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. *These pianos received the first premium* in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No. 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 7[illegible] Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 8 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

BENCHES FOR LECTURE ROOMS.—Or other purposes, for sale. Inquire at No. 70 Bleecker-st.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—M. P. LORD having leased for a term of years this well known and popular Hotel, informs the public that it will be reopened for the reception of company on the 1st of July next. The house is in all respects admirably calculated to afford a comfortable Summer residence for families or single boarders. The rooms are spacious and commodious, and all supplied with entire new furniture, and the grounds connected with the premises ample and well shaded. The unsurpassed beauty and salubrity of the village, and its immediate vicinity, combined with its facilities of communication with the principal Northern cities, render it a most desirable place for Summer resort. While soliciting a share of the public patronage, I beg leave to proffer the assurance that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the comfort and pleasure of my guests. GREAT BARRINGTON, June 30, 1855. M. P. LORD.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE.—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains of cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 80 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms, his house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN. References—E. Harriott, No. 4[illegible] Broadway; Titsworth & Dunn, No. 2[illegible] Dey-st.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $8. F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For any wheel and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Paris,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aix,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle..........Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich..........Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine..........Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency..........Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.—Capital Stock, $250,000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic. H. S. LANSING, Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

E. W. CANDEE—NOTE AND LOAN BROKER.—Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage; also, for sale, two houses on Palisade-av., and three on Warburton-av., Yonkers; also, several beautiful building sites, unsurpassed for location and view. No. 8 Wall-st.

JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 88 3d-av., corner of 11th-st. D. C. WEEKS, W. J. BARNES, Assignees.

$20,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage, on improved real estate and wharf property at Green Point, perfectly unincumbered, and of ample value. Apply to HEARNE & WARREN, Counselors, &c., No. 14 Wall-st.

$1,500 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in Westchester County, worth double the amount. Title perfect. Address "C." Box No. 885 Post-Office.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 22 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

COCHITUATE BANK, BOSTON.—The notes of this bank wanted for a few days, at 60c. on the dollar, at No. 284 Pearl-st., Market Bank Building.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 18 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of all the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. au26,'54-lawlyTu

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. my30,'54-lawlyTu

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., cor. of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern. FREDERICK G. SWAN, EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860. FREDERICK G. SWAN, CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

NOTICE.—The partnership of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS was dissolved by the death of the senior partner. His sons, who are also appointed executors of his will, will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the firm. JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under the firm of JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, at No. 113 Broadway, corner of Thames-st. JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, WM. P. BLEECKER.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1855.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS. HENRY AITKEN & CO., AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 165 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents, MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PLANING MACHINES—NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Newark Machine Company are building an entirely new Rotary Wood Planing Machine, the advantages of which are simplicity of construction, occupying less room, requiring less power, and doing work superior to any other Planing Machine now in use. For particulars and facilities for seeing these Machines in operation, apply to A. CONGER, Agent, No. 245 Broadway.

WM. N. DUNNELL'S GENERAL ENGRAVING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York. Orders received by mail for wedding and visiting cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Door and number plates, &c. WM. N. DUNNELL, No. 195 Broadway.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.—At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall in the city of Albany, on the last Tuesday of June, 1855—Present, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Justice.

Supreme Court—Edmund Whalen against The Empire State Mutual Insurance Company. The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, having been duly furnished to the Court, on motion of Frederick S. Root of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and this Court doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said corporation, the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that said corporation, and each and every of its officers and agents be and they are, and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts, or demands, and paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the money, property or effects of such corporation; that the said corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned, to collect debts and recover property in the name of such corporation, and for no other purpose whatever, and that for all other purposes, and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished, the said corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that James Savage, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and of their debts and equitable interests and things in action, under an order entered in this action on the fourth day of June, 1855, be, and he hereby is, confirmed in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said James Savage be such Receiver according to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 3 of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes, and that he or such other, Receiver or Receivers as shall be appointed in his place and stead, do make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation, and of the proceeds thereof, among its fair and honest creditors, as prescribed by article 3 of title 4 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action, by coming in and presenting their claims to such Receiver under this decree, and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and set forth, within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, or in default thereof, be precluded from the benefit of this judgment, and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively in at least three newspapers, one of which shall be printed in the City of New-York, one in the city of Albany, and one in the county of Saratoga; and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof, by causing a copy thereof, with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office addressed to each of the several creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence, so far as the names and residences of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $13 31 for his costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.

Ent. July 3, '55. [A Copy.] JAMES W. HORTON, Clerk Saratoga County.

F. S. ROOT, Saratoga Springs, Plaintiff's Attorney. July 6, 1855. jy17-law6wTu*

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S. Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggitt,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward,
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Moir,	Philip J. Bonesteel,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 12 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Duryea,	Thomas Haviland,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Chase,
Cron. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
M. H. Himbeck,		David S. Holmes,
George Reed,	James M. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices No. 2 Wall-st., and 298 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Thursday, July 19	1	P. M.	Thursday, July 19	7½	A. M.
Friday, July 20	7½	A. M.	Friday, July 19	1	P. M.
Saturday, July 21	11½	P. M.	Friday, July 20	11½	A. M.
Sunday, July 22	8	A. M.	Saturday, July 21	2	P. M.
Monday, July 23	3	A. M.	Sunday, July 22	12½	P. M.
Tuesday, July 24	9½	A. M.	Monday, July 23	8	P. M.
Wednesday, July 25	11	A. M.	Tuesday, July 24	3	P. M.
Thursday, July 26	12	M.	Wednesday, July 25	4	P. M.
Friday, July 27	12	M.	Thursday, July 26	4	P. M.
Saturday, July 28	3	P. M.	Friday, July 27	4	P. M.
Sunday, July 29	7½	A. M.	Saturday, July 28	6	P. M.
Monday, July 30	7½	A. M.	Sunday, July 29	3½	P. M.
Monday, July 30	3½	P. M.	Monday, July 30	7½	A. M.
Tuesday, July 31	4	P. M.	Tuesday, July 31	7	A. M.
Wednesday, Aug 1	4½	P. M.	Wednesday, Aug 1	7½	A. M.
Thursday, Aug 2	1	P. M.	Thursday, Aug 2	8	A. M.
			Thursday, Aug 2	1	P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows. Fare 37½ cents.

Leave New-York.			Leave Ocean Port.		
Tuesday, July 24	9	A. M.	Tuesday, July 24	3	P. M.
Wednesday, July 25	10	A. M.	Wednesday, July 25	3	P. M.
Thursday, July 26	11	A. M.	Thursday, July 26	4	P. M.
Friday, July 27	11	A. M.	Friday, July 27	4	P. M.
Saturday, July 28	2	P. M.	Saturday, July 28	6	P. M.
Sunday, July 29	7½	A. M.	Sunday, July 29	4	P. M.
Monday, July 30	8	A. M.	Monday, July 30	4	P. M.
Tuesday, July 31	8	A. M.	Tuesday, July 31	4	P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON, on each trip, to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. This splendid, fast and safe sea steamer will make her trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving as follows: Broome-st., E. R., 7 A. M.; Gouverneur-st., 7¼; Peck Slip, 7½; Spring-st., N. R., 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., 8¼; Pier No. 3, N. R., 8½. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A Band of Music will accompany the boat.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to W. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or to the Captain on board.

THE LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—Will run until further notice CHEAP EXCURSIONS THREE TIMES PER WEEK to GREENPORT and SAG HARBOR.—Fare for the excursion, out and back, $2 25; fare to Greenport or Sag Harbor only, $1 50. Leave Brooklyn on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. Returning—Leave Greenport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M. Between Greenport and Sag Harbor take steamer BARROSO. Tickets to return from Sag Harbor must be procured on board the steamer *Barroso*—and to return from Greenport, must be procured from the Ticket Agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the excursion certificate issued from the Office in Brooklyn.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. ROBMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 3 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for such purposes, having a dancing-saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On TUESDAY, July 24—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot King-st. at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3 North River at 9 A. M. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated. The works of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York; No. 110 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio. DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters relating to my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this we two by this year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publication Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. IN QUART BOTTLES.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY in all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, or derangement of the biliary functions. The experience of sixteen years has confirmed and established the well merited popularity of this purely vegetable medicine which is now in universal use, both in public hospitals and private practice.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 360 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subjected will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid *particular* attention to *uterine diseases* of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 360 Houston-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 300 pages, 70 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should not be content before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats-Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 20 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without driving its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them. His mode of treatment for various diseases [illegible] after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in attendance on the specialty to the profession entitles him to general confidence and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken are treated with the greatest secrecy. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES, and who are in want of a speedy and radical cure, are requested to use Dr. LALANA'S injections, according to the instructions given on the label of the bottles. The afflicted will never regret the use of this medicine, which has made thousands of cures without the aid of mercury or copaiva. For sale at Nos. 13 and 15 Hudson-st., corner of Reade, International Pharmacy. Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 9 to 2 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—368 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 443 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—By the Commissioners of Record, for the City and County of New-York, at the office of GEO. P. NELSON, No. 10 Wall-st., on or before the 24th day of July inst., for COLLATING, PREPARING AND CORRECTING FOR PRINTING the following INDICES in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York and of the Register, and furnishing the necessary materials, stationery and blanks, and printing the said Indices, and binding the same, as follows:

Index of Sheriff's Certificates of Sales.
Index of Notices of Lis Pendens.
Index of Decrees in Partition Suits.
Index of Insolvent Assignments.
Index of Probates of Wills.
Index of Grantors and Grantees.

According to specimens and patterns to be seen at the office of said Nelson. Security, to be approved by the Commissioners, will be required from the party with whom any contract shall be made for the faithful performance of the contract. WILLIAM C. WETMORE, JONATHAN NATHAN, RICHARD BUSTEED, GEO. P. NELSON, JOHN J. DOANE, Register, R. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk of City and County, A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate. Commissioners.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst., for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new school-house now building in 12th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee. THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 3, VIIIth Ward, agreeable to plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 1st August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned. JAS. P. BREMNER, DAVID WEBB, GEO. N. BUCKINGHAM, JOHN GRAY, WADE B. WORRALL, JAS. BRINSMADE, Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP and furnishing Ward school Houses Nos. 18 and 30 in the XIIth Ward, agreeably to the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. will be received until the 6th of August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned. JAMES B. STEERS, LEONARD L. JOHNSON, JOHN MASON, JAMES H. BRENNAN, WILLIAM CUMMINGS, CHARLES PERLEY, Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNITURE.—Proposals for furnishing a Southern Hotel with all the necessary furniture. Full particulars as to quantity and quality may be had on application to J. G. HODSDEN, at the Irving House on Monday and Tuesday next from 12 to 2.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF TIME—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Landing at Northport, Port Jefferson and Orient Point. On and after July 24, 1855, the new and splendid steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. FOOT, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 A. M., making the above landings and arriving at Sag Harbor at 3 P. M., connecting with stages to Southold and Bridgehampton. Fare through only $1 50. Passengers ticketed through to Easthampton and Southampton for $2 25. Fare to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point only $1 50; Port Jefferson, 75 cents; Northport, 50 cents. Comes, [illegible] turning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 A. M., Greenport, 8; Orient Point, [illegible]

[illegible] AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson and Hudson and Boston Railroads and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast. HAVILAND, CLARK & CO., L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. P. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$8,791,676 22
Average amount of Specie......1,195,704 29
Average amount of Circulation......219,776 00
Average amount of Deposits......5,248,149 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$476,726 00
Average amount of Specie......46,870 00
Average amount of Circulation......84,008 00
Average amount of Deposits......331,696 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN RICE, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN RICE, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$6,623,829 77
Average amount of Specie......1,212,086 13
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America......73,706 00
Average amount of Deposits......5,149,911 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$9,433,899 29
Average amount of Specie......1,183,206 13
Average amount of Circulation......2,165 00
Average amount of Deposits......4,779,863 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICH'D KING, Ass't Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
R. KING, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,143,909 19
Average amount of Specie......104,738 56
Average amount of Circulation......39,972 10
Average amount of Deposits......863,928 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,437,362 46
Average amount of Specie......546,439 19
Average amount of Circulation......250,742 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,824,578 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,556,863 06
Average amount of Specie......191,874 96
Average amount of Circulation......86,104 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,210,757 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,457,066 25
Average amount of Specie......367,824 51
Average amount of Circulation......30,609 00
Average amount of Deposits......3,704,711 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$5,640,303 26
Average amount of Specie......561,151 81
Average amount of Circulation......489,657 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,585,769 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,017,726 66
Average amount of Specie......101,160 41
Average amount of Circulation......174,457 00
Average amount of Deposits......830,926 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,430,247 39
Average amount of Specie......156,176 48
Average amount of Circulation......205,266 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,237,806 52
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$287,097 29
Average amount of Specie......21,007 15
Average amount of Circulation......92,617 00
Average amount of Deposits......142,226 04
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
H. B. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,607,734 00
Average amount of Specie......114,965 00
Average amount of Circulation......86,443 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,120,626 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$711,157 49
Average amount of Specie......76,179 87
Average amount of Circulation......97,183 00
Average amount of Deposits......475,000 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
F. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,486,601 00
Average amount of Specie......273,045 00
Average amount of Circulation......206,016 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,201,250 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1855.
H. C. BARNES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$792,591 46
Average amount of Specie......73,910 79
Average amount of Circulation......144,009 00
Average amount of Deposits......506,384 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
R. R. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,831,702 24
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,346,357 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,086,631 36
Average amount of Specie......259,444 00
Average amount of Circulation......37,489 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,089,106 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. CURTIS, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. CURTIS, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,463,556 60
Average amount of Specie......114,214 19
Average amount of Circulation......83,445 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,297,901 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$567,122 00
Average amount of Specie......54,869 00
Average amount of Circulation......83,067 00
Average amount of Deposits......316,354 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,692,739 33
Average amount of Specie......312,301 61
Average amount of Circulation......120,164 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,541,336 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$645,557 41
Average amount of Specie......39,779 13
Average amount of Deposits......502,379 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$681,173 98
Average amount of Specie......169,757 33
Average amount of Circulation......91,036 00
Average amount of Deposits......587,986 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,318,857 37
Average amount of Specie......79,966 43
Average amount of Circulation......112,376 00
Average amount of Deposits......665,232 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$415,352 00
Average amount of Specie......43,298 00
Average amount of Circulation......93,009 00
Average amount of Deposits......229,403 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$511,570 24
Average amount of Specie......70,023 22
Average amount of Circulation......102,596 00
Average amount of Deposits......436,830 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,949,088 47
Average amount of Specie......148,167 46
Average amount of Circulation......220,264 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,428,215 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. AGLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$5,173,140 44
Average amount of Specie......916,292 00
Average amount of Circulation......275,989 51
Average amount of Deposits......4,004,340 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$898,378 75
Average amount of Specie......79,939 56
Average amount of Circulation......96,591 00
Average amount of Deposits......499,166 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,314,383 55
Average amount of Specie......97,539 12
Average amount of Circulation......116,175 00
Average amount of Deposits......971,112 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,425,122 23
Average amount of Specie......874,806 49
Average amount of Circulation......402,112 94
Average amount of Deposits......3,785,919 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,201,073 97
Average amount of Specie......156,794 92
Average amount of Circulation......186,680 00
Average amount of Deposits......945,724 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$732,513 27
Average amount of Specie......53,946 52
Average amount of Circulation......156,129 00
Average amount of Deposits......530,081 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,065,909 00
Average amount of Specie......276,313 00
Average amount of Circulation......92,568 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,530,503 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$5,940,656 80
Average amount of Specie......1,309,779 46
Average amount of Circulation......237,673 00
Average amount of Deposits......4,462,757 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. PALMER, President of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. PALMER, President.
Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,662,973 44
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late bank......132,080 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,978,549 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,156,016 00
Average amount of Specie......1,232,141 94
Average amount of Circulation......86,565 00
Average amount of Deposits......3,265,307 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,071,349 00
Average amount of Specie......222,574 00
Average amount of Circulation......121,137 00
Average amount of Deposits......777,463 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GEO. J. THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,679,466 37
Average amount of Specie......230,005 57
Average amount of Circulation......130,918 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,091,563 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. GALLATIN, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$119,861 25
Average amount of Specie......13,480 14
Average amount of Circulation......
Average amount of Deposits......65,965 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$409,342 72
Average amount of Specie......23,537 94
Average amount of Circulation......62,887 00
Average amount of Deposits......149,229 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$195,185 12
Average amount of Specie......11,225 64
Average amount of Circulation......104,156 00
Average amount of Deposits......106,573 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,036,967 25
Average amount of Specie......116,136 00
Average amount of Circulation......173,561 00
Average amount of Deposits......867,938 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,227,301 60
Average amount of Specie......117,073 00
Average amount of Circulation......197,695 00
Average amount of Deposits......687,676 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. MARTIN, President of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. B. MARTIN, President.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$561,862 19
Average amount of Specie......45,166 70
Average amount of Circulation......94,694 00
Average amount of Deposits......358,546 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$920,739 11
Average amount of Specie......54,391 11
Average amount of Circulation......115,432 00
Average amount of Deposits......545,332 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$861,437 69
Average amount of Specie......61,660 02
Average amount of Circulation......123,047 00
Average amount of Deposits......698,969 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,491,983 91
Average amount of Specie......523,441 25
Average amount of Circulation......87,267 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,392,565 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$455,358 00
Average amount of Specie......45,107 00
Average amount of Circulation......91,208 00
Average amount of Deposits......209,808 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. MALLETT, Vice President of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. MALLETT, Vice President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,177,127 37
Average amount of Specie......97,626 37
Average amount of Circulation......181,854 00
Average amount of Deposits......649,041 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,090,757 00
Average amount of Specie......84,079 00
Average amount of Circulation......109,513 00
Average amount of Deposits......718,379 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,465,715 66
Average amount of Specie......89,397 32
Average amount of Circulation......267,544 00
Average amount of Deposits......794,968 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
R. R. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,537,014 00
Average amount of Specie......609,639 26
Average amount of Circulation......185,157 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,178,369 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 440 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—ISLAND ROUTE—On and after MONDAY, July 23, (Sundays excepted,) for ALBANY AND TROY, leaving Depot, corner of White and Centre sts.—Mail train, at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and mail stations North. Passengers for Lebanon Springs taking this train, arrive at Lebanon at 5 P. M. Way express, 3 P. M. stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and stations North, connecting at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad express train, arriving at Albany at 10:15 P. M.

FROM CITY HALL STATION—Dover Plains, at 5 P. M., stopping at all stations. The 5 P. M. Dover Plains train will, on SATURDAYS, run through to Millerton, returning, leave at 5:30 A. M. on MONDAY. Croton Falls, at 10 A. M., stopping at all stations. Croton Falls, at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Fordham. White Plains, at 2:30 and 6:15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and stations North. Williams' Bridge, at 7, 9:30 A. M., 3:15, 4:30, 5:45, 6 and 11 P. M., stopping at all way stations.

FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION—Williams' Bridge, at 9 A. M. White Plains, at 12 M. Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo, and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices corner of Bowery and Broome-st. and 4th-av. and 26th-st.

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK.

Mail train leaves East Albany at 6:30 A. M., and Chatham Four-Corners at 8:10 A. M. On the arrival of the train leaving Pittsfield at 6:30. Stopping at all Mail Stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 1:40 P. M. Express train leaves Albany at 11 A. M., and Chatham Four-Corners at 1 P. M. Passengers from Lebanon Springs leaving Canaan at 1:54 P. M. connect with this train. Stopping on signal at all Stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 5:55 P. M. 6 A. M. from Dover Plains, stopping at all stations above Fordham, arriving at New-York 10:15 A. M. 5:50 A. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations, arriving at New York at 9:30 A. M.; 4:20 P. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations North of Fordham; 5 A. M. and 2:30 and 6:10 P. M. from White Plains, stopping at all stations. From Williams' Bridge, at 6:40, 8:30 and 10:10 A. M.; 1:15, 5:05, 6:15, 7:15 and 9:30 P. M., stopping at all stations. Passengers by the 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge, and the 2:30 P. M. from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th-st. Station only.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—Trains will leave for Croton Falls and all way stations at 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, leave Croton Falls at 7 A. M., stopping at all stations, and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham. For Williams' Bridge and all way stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning leave Williams' Bridge at 11 A. M. and 6:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Freight for Albany received daily until 5 P. M., at the Depot corner of Centre and White sts. N. Y.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 6 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:35, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't, L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't, C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKESHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:20 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M. and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamers, reaching St. Louis at 6:45 A. M. following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 5 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 6:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:20 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with steamer BLACKSTONE for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M. connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20 and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M. from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M., Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
I. V. BAKER, Sup't, T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $3. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line, at 1 P. M., fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M., fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $2 75 in 8, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

ICE.—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 15.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin......$130
Price of passage, second cabin......75

This steamer, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board.

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 26. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Cabin passage fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.
N. B.—Through tickets to the Virginia Springs. The Roanoke takes no freight for Richmond.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.
The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Aug 4.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13 N. R., for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, afternoon at 4 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $60—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama River, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $60. The splendid double-engine steamship DANIEL WEBSTER, 1,800 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 6, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of these one cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.
MAT. CLINTON.

SUPREME COURT.—BERNARD McGOWEN against CHARLES HOWELL.—To CHARLES HOWELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, May 24, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1854, besides costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1855. WILLIAM B. SMITH,
jy24-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 111 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—PETER ROWE, GEORGE D. WOODRUFF and JACOB S. CARTER, Plaintiffs, against DAVID VAN LEW, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 52 John-st. in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest from the 20th day of March, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 7, 1855. BELL & COE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy17-law6wTu* No. 52 John-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY WRIGHT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of J. M. Shepherd, No. 96 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1855. jy17-law6mTu*
MARIA J. WRIGHT, }
JAMES M. SHEPHERD, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 49 Goerick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1855.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Administrator.
my1-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, milkman deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jared Gilson, No. 202 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1855. JARED GILSON, Administrator.
ELIZABETH DAVIS, Administratrix.
mh20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CONRAD STEINHAUER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, corner of Montrose-av. and Leonard-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
ja30-law6mTu* JOHN MAERE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, Manhattan Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
a30-law6mTu* JOSEPH FRENCH, }
JOHN HARRISON, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL T. MERRITT, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 20 Catharine-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 12, 1855. JOSEPH G. MERRITT,
f13-law6mTu* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH C. MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 213 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1855.
my8-law6mTu* THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY against ROBERT SCHUYLER, GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, GEORGE I. L. BOWDOIN, SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW and RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.—Summons.—To the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. [illegible] Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE,
je23-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, against ROBERT SCHUYLER and GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.—Summons to the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. [illegible] Wall-st. within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $[illegible] with interest upon $144,261 83 from the thirtieth day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. [illegible] Wall-street.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE,
je23-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Kings County—JAMES CARSON BREVOORT Trustee, &c., against HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife, SAMUEL JAUDON and HENRY G. STEBBINS, composing the firm of S. JAUDON & Co., GUILLAUME MERLE, RICHARD LATRICK, WILLIAM R. SMITH, JAMES H. YOUNG, JACOB R. SCHUYLER, WILLIAM W. CRANE—Summons—To HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1855. WM. ELLERY SEDGWICK,
je19-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—JAMES DROUGHT against PATRICK CANARY and MARY ELLEN his wife, JOHN DILLON and ANN his wife, EDWARD DROUGHT and THOMAS DROUGHT.—Summons for Relief.—To EDWARD DROUGHT, one of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 46 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 5, 1855.
HENRY W. CLARK,
je9-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN E. WELLS and HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Plaintiffs, against ENOCH VREELAND and others, Defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, CHARLES MORGAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of June, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 16, 1855.
HOWELL, WILLARD & ANDERSON,
je19-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES R. WHITING against GARRIT H. STRIKER, Jr., CHARLES LITTLE, GERARD PA[illegible]KER, SAMUEL T. JONES, CHARLES E. S. MILLARD, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, BENSON, HENRY L. BURPEE, JULIA P. WILSON and JOHN H. WILSON her husband, and CHARLES A. BAUDOUINE.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 2 Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 19, 1855.
BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON,
jy19-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—PETER V. HOAGLAND against JAMES H. SALISBURY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and [illegible] dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of November, 1854, and the further sum of eighty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1855. WM. W. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above named action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 24th day of May, 1855. WM. W. NORTHROP,
je19-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—ISAAC TOWNSEND, CICERO M. ARNOLD, JOHN G. CRANE, ROBERT H. JOHNSON, J. REED BOYLSTON and HENRY L. JOHNSON against LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY, defendant, above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 45 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] and eighty-four dollars and thirty-one cents, with interest from the 11th day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York July 5, 1854.
LAROCQUE & BARLOW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1855.
jy10-law6wTu LAROCQUE & BARLOW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—DAVID S. DRAPER and JOHN E. DEVLIN against ROBERT JEANES.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ROBERT JEANES, above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 9 Court-street, city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment, for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 7, 1855.
A. McCUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, May 8, 1855.
jy16-law12wTu*

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—DAVID S. DRAPER and JOHN E. DEVLIN against ROBERT JEANES.—Summons for Relief.—To ROBERT JEANES, above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-st., City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1855. A. McCUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my22-law12wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES MALCOLM, late of Williamsburg, in the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated March 28, 1855.
ABRAHAM TURNURE, }
WILLIAM A. COX, } Executors.
mh27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNLOP, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of JOHN L. BROWN, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, April 16, 1855.
MARGARET DUNLOP, }
JOHN L. BROWN, } Administrators.
ap17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McARDLE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at their residence, corner of Park and Bedford-avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated April 2, 1855. [illegible]-law6mTu
ALEXANDER UNDERHILL, }
CLARKSON UNDERHILL, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WAGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 297 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1855.
mh13-law6mTu* ROBERT H. JOLLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Livingston-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1855.
ja23-law6mTu* JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BANKSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 29 Gansevoort-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1855. JOB EASTON, Administrator.
my23-law6mTu*

[illegible]

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

From thirty-[illegible] are daily made [illegible] of intoxication; formerly the daily [illegible] less than one hundred. The [illegible] and policemen have a little [illegible] after all they have little [illegible]. The magistrates has a much less number [illegible] to dispose of, and though the [illegible] in the habit of getting a picture [illegible] who mistakes a lamp-post [illegible] he has to encounter fewer ugly customers [illegible] "shady" noises. The Prohibitory [illegible] at the police Courts, is apparently [illegible] such men as have shame in [illegible] afraid of exposure. There is every facility for obtaining liquor, and it is sold almost everywhere from 5 to 12 cents a glass, yet the decrease in intemperance is at least 50 per cent. Had the same facility existed for obtaining liquor under the old law, as on Sunday last, the arrests probably would have exceeded one hundred and fifty, while under the new law not one-third of that number was arrested.

The Free List.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

Before Justice Pearcy.

AN AMOROUS HUSBAND.

Albert G. Smith, No. 72 Bleecker-street. They say I was drunk last night, but I was not; drank about a tablespoonful of brandy mixed with sugar for the dysentery; got his liquor in Houston-street, near the Bowery; it was a porter-house; supposed it was "imported;" asked for the best brandy; only drank once yesterday; have not drank a pint of liquor in 20 years.

Magistrate—This is a curious charge that is preferred against you, Smith. You are charged with intoxication and with attempting to drag a young girl of 13 into a privy and there violate her person. You are also charged with knocking this person's door open while in a state of intoxication last evening.

The witness referred to came up to the stand and testified, in broken English, to the amours of a married man. Smith had often made improper overtures to him, but he was determined to save the child. She had neither parents nor friends. Smith's wife was in Poughkeepsie, and he wanted witness to allow the girl to come and sleep with him while his wife was absent. He tried to bribe witness by offering him a dollar a week, but witness was a virtuous man and wouldn't swerve from the paths of virtue. He then tried the wife of witness and proposed to give her a handsome present, but it was no go in that quarter either. When he found the guardian would not yield to his wishes to attempt to seduce the girl and violate her person, last night he came to the door of witness and tried to break it open. When told to go away he said he would "[illegible]."

Magistrate—What have you got to say?

Mr. Smith—Well, your Honor, I have an honest true story to tell yo—all as straight as a bee line. I went, your Honor, to bed at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. As for this little affair, it's all fudge—they don't know what they're talking about; there wasn't a word of truth in it. I never spoke to her of them about her. Well, you see, your Honor, last night I had been to the Bowery, I was coming home through Houston-street; and when I thought there seemed to be a man standing on the corner. I thought, your Honor, he was a stranger, who lost his way. Well, your Honor, he proved to be a Dutchman—just about as Dutch as he could be. He was Dutch to me and I was Dutch to him. Neither of us could understand one another; but he made me understand that he didn't know where to stay for the night. "Come along with me," said I, "and you can have a share of my bed." Well, that was my intention. Now, your Honor will see, and understand me, too, how natural it was for me to go and knock at my friend Mr. Lee's door. When we got home, thinks I to myself, "Now, this might be an ugly customer; I can't speak Dutch, but Mr. Lee can, and I will rouse him up to talk to him." That's the whole story, Judge. It was pretty hard knocking; they were hard of hearing and had no bell.

"Sign this paper."

"Is it my death-warrant? My hand isn't steady."

"Well, make a cross."

"I don't believe in crosses."

"Smith, you are fined $10, or ten days to prison."

SERENADING HIMSELF.

Michael Walsh, No. 196 East Thirty-fourth-street, was not drunk last night; drank one glass of liquor yesterday morning, which was all he had taken since the 4th. Wouldn't tell where he got his liquor; would not mainly any how; drank brandy.

Magistrate—What was his condition, officer? "He was in the street disturbing the neighbors, singing and shouting, and when we told him to go in the house, he told us he didn't care a —— for us."

"You were on an excursion then, and in the serenading line. Who were you serenading?" "Myself, Sir."

"Ah, you were all alone then?" "Not quite, there was a party next door." "You were keeping the party next door company then?" "Yes, Sir!" "When the officer told you to go in the house, why didn't you?" "Because I didn't know who he was." "You did not know he wore big brass buttons—eh?" "Och! I haven't taken more than one glass of liquor since the Fourth of July. I have been in the country 3 years, and was never here before; will never be here again. I hope your Honor will let me go this time, I will never be up any more." "$10 fine, Michael. Take him down."

SEEING THE LADIES.

Wm. Bliss didn't live in any particular city or place in this City; when arrested his home was in Massachusetts; in the morning it was in Vermont; roomed in a house in Thirty-first-street, and took his victuals down town; don't think he was intoxicated last night; don't remember what he drank nor where; was at several places; can't tell that it was imported liquors but the sign in the store said "nothing but imported liquors sold."

"The officer testifies you were drunk." "I don't think I was; I had been drinking." "Where do you live?" "I live nowhere in particular." "Then that amounts to your being a vagrant; I will have to send you up to the Island as such." "Well, my home I consider in Vermont; I told the officer my home was Massachusetts because I was born there." "Where were you last night?" "I can't tell; I don't know the house." "Well, let this be a lesson to you in future to keep out of houses of ill-fame; you had no right, though you had lost your money in a house of ill-fame, to create a row. $10 fine, Mr. Bliss." The fine was paid, but Mr. Bliss left in anything but a blissful state of mind.

SEEING HIS FRIENDS.

Thomas Thoran, No. 250 East Twenty-second street, drank some liquor yesterday; was off seeing my friends and got sick on the way coming home; entered a friend's house, and they sent for some liquor which he drank; did not drink more than three glasses; couldn't tell, upon his word, that it was imported; drank brandy; was to sail for Liverpool next Wednesday. Mr. Thoran found that he would not sail next Wednesday. A City prison would be his home for the next ten days.

WILLING TO REFORM.

August Gender, No. 236 West Thirtieth-street, drank beer; don't drink much; don't know how much; don't know that it was imported; got it down town; first time ever he got drunk in his life; would never drink again if let go.

THREE MONTHS.

A poor bloated wretch who had been frequently brought up on the charge of intoxication, was fined ten dollars and sent to the Island three months. The magistrate was of the opinion that she was up to the brim in rum. She thanked his honor for sending her upon the Island for such a short period.

FOUND IT AT HIS SISTER'S.

John W. Pack, No. 382 Bleecker-street, got liquor at his sister's in a private house; did not drink any liquor at any other place.

Edward Clancy, No. 42 Water-street, was a little tight yesterday; don't know where he got his liquor; don't know how much he drank; drank mixed liquors; ain't in the habit of getting intoxicated; if let go he would do better in future.

THE TOMBS.

Before Justice Connolly.

At this Court there were eighteen committals for intoxication on the books, but only three statements on the book. This looks like doing business at the Tombs. One clerk did the business yesterday—the result is, work was only half done.

DRANK OUT OF THE CITY.

Charles King resides in Bedford, Long Island; did not drink any liquor in the City.

SHORT MEMORY.

Isaac Clark resides in Woodbury, New-Jersey; drank liquor, but could not tell any more.

THREE GLASSES LAGER.

John Phillips, No. 115 Division-street; drank three glasses of lager bier, which he bought at Miller's, corner of Leonard and Orange streets.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Welsh.

A VAGRANT.

Rose Gannon, has no home; drank beer; don't know where she got it.

SECRETS LEAK OUT.

Catharine Smith, corner of Spring and Marion streets, drank beer at her own house, and nowhere else.

NOT ENTIRELY OVERCOME.

Henry Ringhaus, No. 136 East Broadway, drank a glass of lager bier at No. 15 Bowery; also drank brandy corner of Catharine-street and East Broadway.

FORTIFIED HIS STOMACH.

Patrick McGuire, North First-street, Williamsburg, took a glass of brandy in his own house; came over to the City, and drank more; don't know where.

A DEAD HEAD.

Floyd Graham, No. 77 Catharine-street, drank brandy at No. 60 Bowery; did not pay for it; drank with a party.

[illegible]

Abraham Barthell, No. 41 Norfolk-street, drank brandy at McConner's, No. 30 Bowery; did not drink anywhere else.

STUPEFIED.

Edward Leavey, No. 53 Oak-street, got two glasses of brandy in the dwelling house of Patrick Girvine, in Pitt-street. He says: "I did not know what I was doing when I came out."

GROCERY ONCE.

Wm. Barrett, No. 227 Cherry-street, got his grog in Cherry-street, near where he lives. It was a Dutchman's store; drank beer; don't know where got the rest.

SHOULD REMAIN AT HOME.

Owen Fox, Eleventh-street, drank two glasses of beer in his own house; drank no more.

Brooklyn.

RUM ABOUNDS YET.

Liquor was very abundant in Brooklyn last Sunday, there's been none of late Gobbs' Days. Some places we noticed with the latch-string out, which have not been opened before for months. But they are foolish liquor-sellers to do so—they have a Mayor there, it should be remembered.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The case of Thomas Berry, charged with selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory Law, came before Justice JACOBS yesterday.

Philip Hamilton, Esq., appeared for the defendant.

Justice JACOBS stated that the case had been up on the 14th inst., at which time Mr. Hamilton had moved for the discharge of the defendant, Mr. Berry, on the ground that the Court had no criminal jurisdiction, according to an act passed April 13, 1855. Connected with the motion, an intimation was made by the counsel that grave doubts existed as to his right to act as Justice at all by virtue of the Governor's appointment, and although not a formal objection, he had thought it both advisable and important, not only with a view to the proper administration of the law, but for his own sake, personally to examine that point, in connection with the whole subject involved, in order that he might understand upon which tenor he held the office, and what were the duties devolving upon him. This he had endeavored to do, with the aid of counsel, and in conclusion, he would answer the whole subject at once.

First—That he was a Justice of the Peace, duly and legally appointed in the place of James Amayr (deceased,) and that as such, all the powers and privileges that Mr. Amayr was required by law to exercise, and was entitled to, had devolved upon him as his successor.

Second—That Mr. Amayr, having been elected a Justice of the Peace of the town of Williamsburg, for four years from the 1st day of January, 1852, was a magistrate entitled to exercise (and, in fact, required to do so,) Criminal as well as Civil Jurisdiction, and that the former was a vested right which the Legislature could not deprive him of, and that as his successor in office, the same power had devolved upon him; and that, therefore, he was a Criminal Magistrate, independent of any power conferred upon him by the Prohibitory Law.

Third—That the Prohibitory Law is a general act; that the plain intent and purpose of the law is, that every Justice of the Peace in the State under it is to exercise criminal jurisdiction, so far as the enforcement of the law is concerned,—as, for instance, the Judges of the Marine Court and District Courts in New-York City, who are thus invested with criminal power in those cases. On the other hand, the act of April, 1855, in relation to the Justices of the Peace of the late city of Williamsburg, was a special act intended simply to reinstate the Justices in a position from which they had been ousted by the Consolidation Act, confirming them in the exercise of the same general powers they had before exercised as civil Justices only, and cannot reasonably be considered to set aside any portion of the Prohibitory Law. Again, while the act of April 9, 1855, by its own provisions took immediate effect, that portion of the Prohibitory Law which would give the said Justices criminal power took effect on the 4th of July, 1855, thus became virtually a subsequent law, controlling the previous one.

In conclusion, such appears to me at least to be the law on the subject, and without designing to take any step towards enforcing the Prohibitory law, except so far as required by duty, I feel compelled to deny the motion to discharge the defendant.

The counsel took exceptions to the ruling of the Court, and raised another, that the Justice had no power by his appointment, to act at all, which was overruled by the Court.

The Counsel then put in a general denial of all the allegations, and pleaded not guilty, and demanded a Jury trial, when the case was adjourned to the 30th inst.

The case of William Guishard, charged with the same offence, was adjourned to Wednesday, the 1st of August.

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN BROOKLYN.

The police returns of yesterday morning show that on Saturday and Sunday a total of twenty-two arrests were made for drunkenness. Of this number the First District returned 2; the Second District 3; the Third District 4; the Fourth District 5; the Sixth District 4; and the Seventh District 1. Those brought before the Justices of Brooklyn proper were disposed of as follows:

Before Justice Smith.

Thomas McCue drank the liquor he got drunk on at his own house. His wife brought it in, but don't know where she got it.

William Kennedy drank brandy and gin at Hunt's, corner of Whitehall and South streets, New-York, and some at Parker's, corner of Broad and South streets; none in Brooklyn.

Patrick Fox drank brandy at Thomas Dent's, in Main-street, and at James McNeeley's, corner of Main and Plymouth streets. Paid at both places.

Before Justice Curtis.

Five cases were brought before Justice Curtis, and they were all Know Nothings. Not one could recollect where he got his liquor, or how he became drunk. Their names are: Smith Elcart, Daniel Fleming, Christopher Moore, Wilson McCarty and James McDermott.

Before Justice Blakly.

James H. Evarts drank two glasses of brandy in West-street, near Washington, New-York, and beer at Loser's store, in Hamilton-avenue.

Mary Ryan drank brandy and beer at John Gerson's house, Red Hook; also drank gin at her own house; bought a pint a week ago in Atlantic-street, near the ferry.

Philip Quinlan drank beer at his sister's in New-York, and two glasses of gin at the Railroad House, Gowanus.

All the parties above-named were convicted, and fined $10.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Accident in Tearing Down an Old Building.

TWO MEN FATALLY INJURED.

Others Missing and Supposed to be Buried in the Ruins.

A melancholy accident occurred yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, by which two persons are supposed to have been fatally injured. The old house at the corner of Cedar and Nassau-streets was in the course of being pulled down, and had been partly removed as far as the second floor. Whilst the men were at work, that floor suddenly gave way, and buried beneath three boys and one man. The workmen employed on the other portions of the building immediately commenced to extricate their comrades; while they were thus engaged, the floor beneath also gave way, and all were precipitated into the cellar, but fortunately the sufferers had been previously taken out, and none of the parties were injured by this second accident. The injured parties were immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, were medical aid was promptly administered. The man, CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, has received a contusion of the brain, fractured ribs and internal injuries, which are supposed will prove fatal.

The boy, PATRICK SULLIVAN, received some bruises on the head, a deep gash on the upper lip, had his eye entirely destroyed, and has also sustained internal injuries which render his recovery extremely doubtful. Both patients were insensible when our reporter visited the Hospital.

JOHN SHAY, also a boy, only received some slight scratches and a cut on the lip, which are not considered serious. Another boy, name unknown, whose injuries were very trifling, was sent to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration.

There is a most reprehensible recklessness of life manifested in the removal of old buildings, in every part of the City, to which the authorities would do well to direct their attention, and endeavor to prevent, if possible, the numerous melancholy accidents which necessarily result. Had proper precautions been taken in shoring up this house, the consequent suffering and loss of life which ensued might have been avoided.

Two boys, names unknown, who were employed in cleaning brick, were found to be missing after the accident. It was feared they might have been buried beneath the ruins, and active exertions were made for their recovery. There was a supposition that they might have ran away from fright.

Several small boys and girls were known to have been in the building at the time picking chips. Fears were also expressed since that some of them might have been included in the casualty.

Meanwhile a posse of Police, under Lieut. RICARD, were on the spot to prevent further accidents and enforce proper attention in the disposition of the injured parties.

Second Anniversary of the Alumni of the Free Academy.

The Second Anniversary of Associate Alumni of the Free Academy was held last evening, at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, Union-square. There was a large and select attendance, attracted, doubtless, by the fame of the orator and poet selected for the occasion. JOHN S. HOLDEN, Esq., President of the Alumni Association, and Graduate of the Class of 1853, presided.

The exercises began with an overture from WEBER upon the organ. A prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. MATHEWS. A selection, well executed, from ROSSINI'S "Mose in Egitto," followed, when Prof. GEORGE N. GREEN was introduced, and read an oration on "The Philosophy of History." The oration, though occupying nearly an hour in the delivery, was listened to with earnest and undivided attention. It was a brilliant exposition of the theme chosen,—somewhat trite, it must be confessed.

Another piece of music ensued upon the organ, and was rapturously encored.

SAXE ON THE PRESS.

JOHN G. SAXE now recited a new Poem, upon "The Press." As usual, it was replete with most excellent hits, and was received with enthusiasm and applause.

The following is the description he gives of the enginery of the Press:

Strange is the sound when first the notes begin,
Where human voices blend with Vulcan's din;
The click, the clank, the clangor and the sound
Of rattling rollers in their rapid round.
The whizzing belt, the sharp metallic jar,
Like clashing spears in fierce chivalric war;
The whispering birth of myriad flying leaves,
Gathered around in countless motley sheaves,
Then scattered far, as on the winged wind,
The mortal nurture of the immortal mind.

The poet spoke thus of

LIBRARIES:

I love vast libraries; yet there is a doubt
If one be better with them or without,
Unless he use them wisely, and indeed
Knows the high art of what and how to read.
At learning's fountain it is sweet to drink,
But 'tis a nobler privilege to think.
And oft, from books apart, the thinking mind
May make the nectar which it cannot find.
'Tis well to borrow from the good and great,
'Tis wise to learn, 'tis Godlike to create.

And thus he speaks of

BOOK-MAKING IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:

Where be our authors now? The noble band
Dwindles apace from off the famished land;
Scarce a round dozen, at the best, remain,
Of all that once among the author train
Wrote books like scholars; nor esteemed it hard,
Genius, like Virtue, was its own reward!
O, gentle IRVING!—thou whom every grace
Of wit and learning gave the highest place
In the proud synod of the old *régime*,—
In all thy dreaming, didst thou ever dream
To see thy craft a mere mechanic art!—
A servile minion of the bookish mart!—
When authorship should be the merest trade,—
And man make books as hats and bricks are made!
Did'st ever dream to see the wondrous day,
When the vexed press should spawn the vast array
Of trashy tomes that on the public burst,
So fast they print the "tenth edition" first!
Thou hast not read them, God forbid—it wracks
One's brains enough to see their brazen backs!
Yet, thou wilt smile, I know, when thou art told
That, with each book, the buyer, too, is "sold;"
That soon the puffing art shall all be vain,
And sense and reason rule the town again!

The following is his concluding passage:

First in the right the Daily Press should be,
The tyrant's foe, the champion of the free;
Faithful and constant to its sacred trust,—
Calm in its utterance, in its judgments just;
Wise in its teaching; uncorrupt and strong
To speed the right and to denounce the wrong!
Long may it be ere candor must confess
On Freedom's shores, a weak and venal press!—

More music and the benediction concluded the exercises.

The Last Verdict Against the Corporation.

In relation to the judgment recently obtained in a Court of Justice by Mr. WM. H. CANNIFF, against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the payment of his salary as Clerk of the Second District Police Court, an appeal was taken yesterday to the Court of Common Pleas. The assistant of Corporation Counsel, DILLON, who defended the suit, did not take an exception; still the case has been appealed, not perhaps with the expectation of changing the result, but apparently with the amiable intention of harassing the appointee. For the payment of costs, on behalf of the Corporation, it was necessary to give bonds in order to appeal, and the requisite security was given by FERNANDO WOOD and WM. TWEED, of the Seventh Ward.

The Workingmen.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the workingmen opposed to the contract system was held on Monday evening at No. 1 Avenue A. Mr. G. W. JAQUES officiated as Chairman, and Mr. PASCHAL as Secretary.

Delegates were appointed to make arrangements for the meeting in the Park.

The Committee at the former meeting made the following report, and the resolution attached, which were unanimously adopted:

Your Committee, appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting in the Park, at an early day, report that they have, in accordance with a resolution passed at your last meeting, taken all the necessary steps to give publicity to this movement. They are happy to be able to say that the Sunday papers, with one or two insignificant exceptions, are with us in our efforts to keep out the Philadelphia machines and the contract system. They also report that the daily newspapers, (always excepting the *Sun*,) are not unfriendly to us, but that some of the Wall-street blanket sheets, which none but the rich merchants read, and which seldom find their way among the laboring classes, are our bitter opponents.

They also report that FERNANDO WOOD, in defiance of the Common Council and the people who elected him, has expressed his determination to put on the machines, and respectfully represent that it is the duty of the poor man to come up to the aid of his friends against the power of capital, and the inordinate self-will of a public servant.

Your Committee offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That he who is not for us is against us, and that the Wards which sustain the Street Sweeping Machines are those who sustain the Mayor against the working men, and that we, as working men, should remember on election day our friends and our foes.

Mr. G. N. HALL strongly favored an early meeting. He was anxious to show all parties, and particularly that portion of the press which took a stand against them, that the opponents of the machines were in earnest.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. G. N. HALL, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we extend an invitation to our fellow workmen, and all opposed to the present contract system, to meet with us in the Park on the 1st of August.

The Chairman invited a free discussion on the subject under consideration.

Mr. JAMES MCKENNEY had resided on the Island of Manhattan for forty years and more, had served his country, and was now trying, disabled as he was [Mr. McK. is suffering from paralysis] to gain a livelihood for himself and family, and if the machines came into operation, he would be deprived of that.

Mr. HALL read the following complaint against the Mayor, which he said would be entered on Tuesday, on his, the Mayor's own Complaint Book:

A complaint against His Honor the Mayor, that he permits irresponsible persons to enter and publish in the newspapers charges against private citizens and public servants, to the detriment of their character, and when called upon by the accused to be confronted with the accuser, neglects or declines to render that justice which every citizen has a right to demand at his hands.

Also, that His Honor the Mayor, who assumes to be head of the Police Department, permits garbage and offal to be thrown in the streets, to the detriment of the public health and in defiance of an ordinance of the Common Council.

Mr. STOWELL stated that the *machines did not* yet do the work without the aid of manual labor, and the sprinkling of the streets was done so as to make it look like wall-plastering.

Mr. MCKINLEY made some remarks relative to street sweepers, which called up Mr. HALL, who insisted they were gentlemen, and did not wish to have such language used in reference to them. He (the speaker,) had been a master mechanic in this City, and was now reduced much lower, but still he held that no honest calling held by a man, be it ever so humble, disqualified him from bearing the title of gentleman.

A petition protesting against the cleaning of the streets by contract, was read and adopted.

Street Cleaning—Second Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1855.

Dear Sir: I see in this morning's TIMES that you complain of the filthy condition of Fulton-street. Since the 1st of July the cleaning of Fulton-street, from Broadway to the East River, has been under my charge. Until I read your notice I had flattered myself that the streets of the Second Ward were as clean as hands and brooms could make them. I have spared no exertions to make them so, as my directions from Superintendent MOTT and Commissioner EHLING were positive and peremptory, and I have so far worked night and day to carry out my instructions to keep my district clean. Judge then my mortification to find that the Press had public condemned me when I fancied that I was entitled to public commendation. Will you do me the favor to examine this street personally or through the agency of some reliable reporter, and state the result of your investigation, as I feel satisfied that your informant as to the condition of Fulton-street must have had some personal motive in making the statement he did. The street is clean, and was so at the time of your notice, as the persons doing business there will testify. I hope, therefore, that you will correct this error, in justice to myself and the persons employed in the Ward. Trivial though it may appear to you, to us it is of the greatest importance, as the only security we have of our employment is the good opinion of the public and the confidence of the head of department and Superintendent of Streets, under whom we are employed. If the streets are not clean, the blame must fall on the Street Inspectors, as I know that every possible exertion has been made by the department to accomplish the work. Hence you will readily perceive how important it is to me not to be misrepresented at a time when my only salvation is to be able to show that my work has been faithfully and efficiently performed. M. C. FORDHAM,
Street Inspector, Second Ward.

☞ The lovers of English Opera were surely disappointed last night in consequence of the indisposition of Miss PYNE, who, like nearly all of us, is affected seriously by the recent great change in our weather.

☞ A meeting of colored citizens was held in Thompson-street last evening to make arrangements for celebrating, on the 1st of August next, the anniversary of the emancipation of Slavery in the British West Indies.

☞ The Free Academy Commencement takes place to-day (10 A. M.) at Niblo's.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

MESSRS. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Dépôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSKETOES AND ALL INSECTS—HASKIN'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE CANOPY AND NET, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air.

It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of Rubber Braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

YE CONSTABEL.

"Ye balm of thousand flowers," quoth he,
Good Heavens what beauty rare!
'Twill do the same for you my love;
Vy Villikins how you stare.
[*To be Continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great Indian drama of "Wacousta" was most rapturously applauded last evening, by a large and fashionable audience. Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mr. G. L. FOX, and, indeed, all cast in the piece, played their parts admirably. It will be repeated to-night, and with it two excellent farces.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon those organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RUSHTON'S Cream Syrup and pure cool Soda Water are a most delicious drink for this season. Call and try it. Obtained only under the Astor House, and Broadway, corner Canal-street.

MARRIED

In this City, on Saturday, July 21, at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Rev. Dr. Millett, of No. 171 East 17th-st., Miss JANE HARRIS, eldest daughter of the late William Belling, Esq., of Lostwithiel Cornwall and Woburn, Bedfordshire, England, to Mr. HENRY E. EMERSON, of Uxbridge, Mass.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 18, by Rev. Benjamin Evans, Rector of the Church of the Holy Evangelists, Mr. JAMES W. MANNING to Miss CATHARINE DOUGLASS, daughter of John Douglass, of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Vandervort Bruce, Passed Midshipmen D. L. BRAINE, U. S. N., to MARY E., daughter of William Fulton.

In Rahway, N. J., on Sunday evening, July 22, by Rev. William B. Tolan, Mr. FRANKLIN HAMMELL, of Newark, to Miss HENRIETTA PRESINGER, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, July 23, ANNA KATE, daughter of Egbert C. and Caroline Cook, aged 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 80 West 19th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 22, EMELINE, wife of James W. Blatchford, daughter of the late G. Washington Smith, and adopted daughter of Wm. K. Lothrop.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her father-in-law, Samuel M. Blatchford, No. 21 East 12th-st., on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, at No. 1 Madison st., on Monday, July 23, at 9 o'clock A. M., CHARLES M. AYRES, aged 21 years.

His remains were removed to the residence of his father, H. S. Ayres, New-Canaan, Conn., where the funeral will take place, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, at No. 142 South 6th-st., on Monday, July 16, HARRIET JARVIS, aged 43 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Sunday, July 22, aged 16 months, HENRY CLAY FITTON, youngest son of Adam and Amelia Fitton.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 23, OLIVIA GLOVER, daughter of Charles W. Arthur, aged 6 months and 17 days.

Funeral this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Kent-av., near Myrtle av.

At Rye, on Saturday, July 21, SAMUEL SATTERLEE, youngest child of George R. A. Ricketts.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 23.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	105½	200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	101
2,000 Indiana State 5s	84	200 do	101
26,000 do	84½	100 do	101
1,000 do	84½	200 do	101
10,000 do	84	100 do	101
5,000 Louisiana 6s	94	100 do	101
5,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	87	100 do	101
6,000 Erie Bonds of '75	[illegible]	100 do	101
5,000 Hud. R. 3 M. Bds.	77	12 Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	[illegible]
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	60 Del., L. & West. R. R.	[illegible]
10,000 do	[illegible]	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
6,000 New-York Cen. 7s	102	100 do	[illegible]
4,000 do	102	100 do	51
50 Ocean Bank	[illegible]	100 do	51
14 Bank of N. America	104	100 do	51
10 Hanover Bank	[illegible]	100 do	51
10 Metropolitan Bank	109	150 do	51
300 Nicar. Transit Co.	18	100 do	51
100 do	18	100 do	51
100 Canton Co.	27	200 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
200 Cumberland Coal Co.	29	100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
450 do	29	50 do	[illegible]
100 do	29	300 Hudson River R. R.	41
200 do	29	250 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
250 do	29	50 do	[illegible]
350 do	29	100 do	[illegible]
250 do	29	100 do	[illegible]
175 do	29	25 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	94
100 do	29	6 do	[illegible]
250 do	29	30 do	[illegible]
100 Brunswick City Land Co.	[illegible]	35 do	[illegible]
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	100 Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]
28,000 do	[illegible]	175 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	101
30,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	101
5,000 California 7s, '70	87	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s	102½	100 do	[illegible]
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	[illegible]	200 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
3,000 Pac. Rr. (2d issue)	[illegible]	100 do	51
5,000 Ill. Freeland Bds.	[illegible]	100 do	51
400 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	25 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	30 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 Mich. Central R. R.	[illegible]
250 do	[illegible]		

MONDAY, July 23—P. M.

The Official Bank Averages to Saturday, July 21, advertised elsewhere in our paper, yield less favorable results than those for the previous week, but quite as favorable as had been anticipated. With largely-increased importations, and, in consequence, the payment of heavier sums in the way of duties, together with the growing inquiry for means to prepare for active business the coming season, no reasonable calculations had been formed upon the probable exhibit of the regular Bank Statements for the week just closed, varying essentially with the actual results. The real changes from the previous weekly comparison are:

Increase of Loans	$612,718
Decrease in Specie	644,757
Decrease in Circulation	109,638
Decrease in Deposits	2,537,043

From this it appears that only in the line of Deposits is there any very remarkable fluctuation. The Statement of the Manhattan Bank shows that the institution has lost, in this department, a little over $1,900,000, or more than half the entire apparent loss. The Manhattan Bank is the State depository; its total movement for the last four weeks is thus indicated:

MANHATTAN BANK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
June 30	$4,384,011	$1,200,712	$3,841,540
July 7	5,231,146	1,778,287	6,139,457
July 14	5,260,085	1,103,674	5,673,382
July 21	5,178,140	910,202	4,066,309

Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 1, '54.	July 14, '55.	July 21, '55.
Loans	$88,608,591	$98,415,432	$99,020,147
Specie	11,130,100	16,563,756	15,918,999
Circulation	9,068,258	7,516,724	7,407,586
Deposits	71,457,981	85,616,633	82,079,590
In Sub-Treasury	6,130,148	3,169,526	2,778,058

The week's business in the Stock Market opened to-day without much animation, but with decided firmness. It was understood that the *Canada's* mails had furnished several foreign orders for sound American securities; and this circumstance, together with the forced passiveness of the Bear interest—though failing to infuse more life into the traffic—imparted thereto more steadiness. Notwithstanding the slightly increased demand for Money, it is not generally believed that the requirements of trustworthy borrowers will exceed the resources of willing lenders for some time hence; and, as it is now almost certain that the crops about being secured throughout the country will prove unusually prolific and satisfactory, thereby giving us, in one sense, something like real competence and independence, confidence in the future is daily gathering greater vigor. The movements in Railway shares to-day were rather limited. New-York Central opened at 101⅛ cash, and closed at the same price—buyer seven days. The total earnings of this road during the month of June this year were $521,710, against $476,579 the same month last year. Increase in June, this year, $45,131. The result would doubtless have been more favorable but for the active competition between the Central and Erie. The shares of the latter were moderately dealt in to-day, and left off at 51⅛, b10,—a little under Saturday's latest quotations. It is stated to be the intention of the Directors of the Erie to submit the merits of the controversy between itself and the Central Road, in a few days, to the public in a printed form. Reading Shares were rather quiet, though otherwise essentially unaltered. Hudson River reached 41⅛, b30; Harlem 28¼, and Michigan Central 94, s60, with light transactions. The business in the Shares of the leading Western Roads at the Stock Board was quite moderate, indicating no noticeable changes in prices. We understand that these securities have been pretty freely operated in privately,—and though particulars are scrupulously concealed, sufficient has transpired to justify the belief that the operations yielded generally satisfactory results. Light fancy Stocks were sparingly purchased at about previous rates. To this class belongs the Morris Canal Company's Preferred Stock of 1849, on which a semi annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable Aug. 7, is announced. In Railway Bonds and State Stocks the business was small and productive of no material changes in value. The market, at the close, evinced a strengthening inclination.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS.

CENTRAL AND ERIE—NINE MONTHS OF RAILROAD YEAR.

	1854-5. Central.	1854-5. Erie.	1853-4. Central.	1853-4. Erie.
October	$638,768	$541,429	$558,292	$530,675
November	563,896	491,492	456,376	421,266
December	451,457	454,431	446,964	361,363
January	421,936	427,396	335,362	337,232
February	335,136	342,528	315,312	357,639
March	520,000	493,159	429,068	466,786
April	647,169	517,300	501,905	521,937
May	620,000	461,694	509,887	500,651
June	521,710	464,836	476,579	380,065
Total	$4,720,094	$4,193,761	$4,029,667	$3,913,291

Nine months' increase on New-York Central	$690,427
Nine months' increase on Erie	319,467
Per centage increase on Central	17 13
Per centage increase on Erie	5.03
Total gross earnings of Central last R. R. year	$5,918,334
Total gross earnings of Erie last R. R. year	5,376,373

Money continued quite abundant, the excess of the supply over the demand being still conspicuous, as were likewise the ease and uniformity of loan and discount rates. No important transactions or changes occurred to day in Foreign Exchanges. It is reported that Wednesday's packet for Liverpool will carry out a treasure freight of over a million and a quarter; the supply of Gold by the California steamers, now due, will hardly be available to meet this drain, but will, at least, make good the deficiency it is apt to occasion. The balance in the Sub-Treasury, this afternoon, was $2,101,967—the day's receipts having been only $75,473, while the payments reached $751,577.

We mentioned in our last paper, that some outside Stock dealers, with as many members of the Stock Board, had taken a spacious room on the first floor of No. 15 William street, for the transaction of business during a portion of the time that the "Board" is not in session. It is in the same building, and on the same floor, that suitable rooms have been rented by the New Stock Association. The subscription thereto is twenty-five dollars annually, and seventy-five members have already been enrolled. The Association is managed by a Committee of five, who admit members. Every transaction is made liable to a call of immediate deposit of 5 ₩ cent., at either party's option. Expulsion is to follow non-fulfillment of contract. Mr. LEGRAND LOCKWOOD, of the firm of GENER & LOCKWOOD, is appointed Treasurer.

We have received, from very respectable sources, several communications, commenting on and replying to what a writer in last week's *Independent* is regarded as having said adverse to Banks with small capitals. We, however, see no use in publishing them. We do not believe in the inutility of small banks, properly managed. They are advantageous in their legitimate sphere. If we understand the drift of the writer in the *Independent*, he holds, to some extent, the same opinion. This being the case, justly conducted small Banks need no defence. The writer in the *Independent* only urges that any attempt to establish a banking institution in the business portion of the City, at the present time, with a lighter capital than $2,000,000, would be injudicious and unadvisable. This is simply an opinion, and insufficient to justify a protracted discussion.

The loan of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, referred to in our last, was negotiated by Messrs. ATWOOD & CO., through DE COPPET & CO.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds did not take place to-day, in consequence of his indisposition.

Mr. S. DRAPER's semi-weekly sale occurs to-morrow (Tuesday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 21.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge am't of Loans & Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circulation.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$6,301,176	$1,103,105	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	476,749	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	5,661,5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	9,433,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	1,143,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	1,386,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	2,467,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	3,640,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	1,07[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bank	1,8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	771,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	1,6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	1,6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	2,9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	1,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	1,6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,312,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	5,178,140	910,202	[illegible]	4,066,309
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	1,2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	4,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Assoc.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bank	2,5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	6,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	1,6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	2,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	1,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$99,020,147	Circulation	$7,407,586
Specie	15,918,999	Deposits	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 23—[illegible] P. M.

The FLOUR market opened dull and lower; sales 300 bbls. fancy Illinois and extra Upper Lake at $8 50. WHEAT—Demand moderate; sales 7,000 bush. Upper Lake Spring to arrive at $1 70. Small parcels White Michigan in bags at $2 25. White Canadian held at $2. CORN dull and demand moderate; sales 10,000 bush. at 77c. At the close holders offered parcels at this figure, without further sales. OATS held at 50c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. Lake imports for the last 48 hours: Flour, 1,142 bbls.; Corn, 57,000 bush.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board*—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—[illegible]

In steamship Prometheus, from New-Orleans—[illegible]

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 49	Sun sets	7 23	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 27	Gov. Island	1 12	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...MONDAY, JULY 23.

Cleared.

Ship—Metapan, Colter, Miramichi, Bassett, Beebe & Co.; Irene, Williams, New-Orleans, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Mississippi, Allen, Baltimore, Hicks & Bell.

Barks—Hungarian, Chase, Montevideo, Chase & Sons; Heroine, (Br.) Muldwin, Sheridan, H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brigs—Caroline, Stinchfield Hallowell, Bacon, Sargent & Co.; Helen Maria, Pierce, Bangor, Pillsbury & Sheldon; Haidee, Jordan, Jacksonville, master.

Schooners—Empire, Osborn, Norfolk, [illegible]; C. T. Strong, Lincum, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; My Rover, Horton, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. B. Mead, Mandriel, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Howard, Lowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston, master; Lydia Ann, ——, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght; B. C. Howard, Nickerson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hall, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., passed steamships Marion and Alabama.

Steamship Prometheus, Churchill, New-Orleans, July [illegible], with mdse and passengers to C. Morgan.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk and Petersburg, with mdse. to Ludlam & Pleasants. 22d inst., at [illegible] o'clock A. M., [illegible] miles N. of Hog Island, passed steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk.

Ship Java, Jackson, Glasgow [illegible] ds., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Genoa, (of Bath,) Kelly, Marseilles June [illegible], passed Gibraltar June 29, with mdse. to Constancy & Co.

Bark St. Jago, (of Portland,) Chaney, Havana [illegible] ds., via Cape Elizabeth, (where she put in for orders,) [illegible] with molasses to Mallett, Dow & Burgess.

Bark Velocity, (of Boston,) Doane, Palermo June [illegible], passed Gibraltar [illegible], with fruit, &c., to master.

Bark Lilian, (of Belfast,) Veazie, Leghorn May [illegible], and Gibraltar June 17, with rags, &c., to E. Fabbricotti.

Brig Annandale, (of Camden,) Pendleton, Bridgeport (Cape Breton) 12 ds., with coal, to E. Cunard—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Voltiguer, (Fr.) David, St. Pierre, N. F., [illegible] ds., with fish to W. Wheelwright.

Brig Trenton, ——, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Electric, (Br.,) Sweeting, Abacos 9 ds., with pineapples, old iron, &c., to C. Ackerly. [illegible] miles S. of Sandy Hook, passed a head board of ship Arlington.

Schr. Narragansett, Hall, Baltimore, bound to [illegible], put in on account of head winds.

Schr. Triumfado Porto, (Port.,) Campas, St. Ubes 4[illegible] ds., with salt to J. A. Machado.

Schr. Planet, Handy, Nantucket oil to Judd, Son & Co.

Schr. J. G. Brooks, Atwood, Portland, Me.

Schr. Rubicon, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Pawtucket, Smith, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Isaac Achorn, Gregory, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Oregon, Hatch, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Pequannock, Burroughs, Philadelphia, [illegible].

Propeller Thos. Swan, (Cromwell's line,) Johnson, Charleston, with cotton to John Riley. The boiler of the T. S. gave out last night inside the Hook, and was towed to the City by steamer John L. Lockwood.

☞ Brigs Buffalo, Stuart, and Nebraska, Hart, Maitland, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster, arr. at Bridgeport to-day.

Sailed.

Ships Isaac Allerton, Sears, for New-Orleans; Guy Mannering, Freemantor, Liverpool.

WIND—Sunrise, E. N. E.; meridian, E. S. E.; sunset, S. E.

■ By Sandy Hook Magnetic Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 23—[illegible] P. M.

The bark Maravel, 14 ds. fm. Barbadoes, with 431 puncheons of molasses to T. Dwight, is below.

Disasters.

Capt. Churchill, of steamship Prometheus, reports: July 23, near Long Branch, saw a fore and aft schooner, of about 200 tons tons, pale, standing; apparently just gone on-[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

June 19, off Cape de Gatt, was passed ship Old England, of Bath, bound E.

June 19, lat. 36 80, lon. 26 28, was passed Fr. bark Zenobia, of Marseilles, bound E.